The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ADVICES TWO DAYS LATER.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT PEKING.

Important Rumors Concerning the Italian Question.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, which sailed from Liverpool on the 1st inst, at noon, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The news is two days later than that brought out by the *City of Washington*.

The steamer *North Briton*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 10:20, on the morning of the 29th ult., and the *Bavaria* reached Southampton early on the morning of the 30th.

The *Bavaria* experienced a most violent gale during the passage, and one of the seas which struck her washed two persons overboard, and did some damage to the ship.

The *Arago* arrived at Southampton, about mid-day, on the 30th.

THE CHINESE WAR.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT PEKING.

From the Paris Patrie.

The last news from Shanghai establishes beyond a doubt the arrival of Mr. WARD, the American Envoy, at Peking. This diplomatist ascended the Ki-Tcheou-Yun-Ho, one of the branches of the Pei-ho, accompanied by all the members of his Legation.

Arrived at Ning Ho Fou, the American corvette which had brought Mr. Ward was retained in the port. The members of the Legation, under the guidance of a mandarin, were placed in a huge box, about five metres long by three broad, which was closed everywhere but above, to prevent those it contained from seeing the country. This box, or traveling chamber, provided with all things necessary to the comfort of the traveler, was placed on a raft, and taken first up the river, and then up the Imperial Canal, as far as the gate of the capital. Here it was placed on a large truck drawn by oxen, and in this way the Minister of the United States and the members of his Legation entered the town of Peking. They were perfectly well treated by the Chinese, but were not allowed to see anything. The truck was drawn into the courtyard of a large house, which was to be the residence of the American Envoys, but from which they were not to be allowed to go out.

At the last dates they were awaiting their interview with the Emperor. They had not been allowed to have any communication with the outer world, but were permitted to send a dispatch to Mr. FISH, the American Consul at Shanghai, informing him of their safety.

After the interview, the American Minister was to be reconducted to the frontier in the same way as that in which he came.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCES.

A dispatch dated Zurich, the 28th, announces the arrival there of Prince NAPOLEON. It also states that separate Conferences were held that day between the French and Sardinian, and afterwards between the French and Austrian Plenipotentiaries, but nothing had transpired in regard to the proceedings.

Prince NAPOLEON left Zurich on the 30th for Paris. He did not have any interview with the Plenipotentiaries.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND AN ITALIAN THRONE.

From the Moniteur, Sept. 28.

Some foreign journals have stated that the solution of the affairs of Italy would be impeded by the desire of the Emperor of the French to found a Kingdom in Italy for a prince of his house. These rumors do not need refutation. To deprive them of all value it suffices, without speaking of the engagements entered into at Villafranca, to bring to recollection the acts and the words of the Emperor NAPOLEON before and since that epoch.

From the London Times, Sep. 29.

At last the oracle has spoken. After a preternatural silence of several weeks, the Potentate whose will sways the destinies of Europe has pronounced on the solemn question whether a French Prince is to succeed the late Austrian satraps in the government of Central Italy. The manifesto in the *Moniteur* will be a severe blow to the hopes of NAPOLEON JEROME'S partisans. That the Prince has a party who have worked hard to create a throne to place him on is beyond a doubt, and it would be too great confidence in human virtue to believe that the Imperial cousin himself has been without some hope of more exalted rank, or has been perfectly free from all interference in the matter. Indeed, the solution of the Italian difficulty, by placing the Prince on the throne of Tuscany, Modena and Parma, has been likely enough ever since the Italians showed such antipathy to their fugitive rulers, and the indignation of the world was so much excited by the spectacle of an unnecessary war ending in an incomplete and almost inglorious peace. We have not the smallest doubt that NAPOLEON III., when he agreed to conditions of peace at Villafranca, was perfectly sincere in his determination to restore the Dukes. What may have been the secret springs of action which produced this astonishing compromise no man can say. The stubborn resistance of the Austrians, the strength of the fortresses, the unconcealed displeasure of England, the open hostility of Germany, even personal weariness and the intense heat of the weather, may have had something to do with it. But from all we learnt of this event it would seem that the French Emperor was really and truly desirous to be quit of the war, and that he accepted the restoration of the Dukes as he accepted the retention by Austria of the fortresses and of Venice—because the Kaiser would not yield on these points.

Still there seems much reason to suspect that the plan of providing a throne for Prince NAPOLEON had been considered prior to the war. It is well known that from the earliest period of the year—from the time when the Emperor made his hasty address to M. HUBNER—the Prince was the open and avowed champion of the war. His partisans were loud on the necessity of trampling on the treaties of 1815; of establishing the nationality of Italy, or rather of driving out the Austrians, for it did not appear whether delivered Italy was to be left entirely to herself. Then came the hasty marriage between the Prince and the daughter of Victor EMANUEL. It is idle to say that there was nothing personal in this alliance, that the Prince only represented France, and that the union was only a drawing closer of the bonds which linked together the policies of the Emperor and the King. Neither Sovereigns nor States in the present day require these family ties to insure the stability of alliances which are cemented by a common interest. France and Sardinia would have equally fought side by side had neither NAPOLEON JEROME nor CLOTILDE ever existed; and we doubt whether one Frenchman or Sardinian in ten thousand ever thinks on the marriage as in any way increasing the friendship of the two nations. But to Prince NAPOLEON himself the advantages were obvious. By marriage with an Italian Princess he became, according to the easy code of Royal naturalization, an Italian sufficiently to govern any part of the Peninsula which might be in search of a Sovereign. At the time it will be remembered that the future elevation of the husband of Princess CLOTILDE was hardly doubted, and the only question was whether Lombardy and Venetia were to be united under his sceptre, or whether his throne was to be placed on the banks of the Arno. We do not quote the gossip of six months since in the belief that it indicated any settled policy in the mind of the Emperor; but every one conversant with modern political society knows that secrets are very badly kept, and that, whether in English clubs or Parisian drawing-rooms, a certain approximation to the designs of men in authority is apt to be arrived at. That at the beginning of the war an Italian settlement for Prince NAPOLEON was contemplated is as certain as most facts connected with the affair. Then the Imperial Highness, armed with proclamations and beaming with smiles, was sent to Tuscany to lead the ardent volunteers of that fair land to victory and glory. He had an independent corps, with which he was to revolutionize the territory of the petty Princes, and perhaps not to spare the holy possessions of the Pope. He it was who was to attack the Austrians on their left flank, and crossing the Po far lower down than the French armies could attain, was to insure the retreat of the enemy. But, unfortunately for the adventurous scion of Imperialism, the enemy gave way too easily. Fortune favors the bold, and NAPOLEON JEROME was so very bold that fortune favored him rather too much. The Austrians would not stay for the Prince and his corps and his noble volunteers, to beat them. They abandoned Pavia and Piacenza and all the places which had been the standing menaces of Sardinia and the Duchies for 40 years. They retreated on their fortresses, they left the Legations, they blew up their works at Ancona, and by the time the Prince had worked himself up to the proper pitch of martial ardor there was no enemy to fight. He did not even "assist" at Magenta or Solferino. The separate corps remained in embryo, the Tuscans and Modenese have never had any fighting as yet, and the great war of 1859 passed over without the Prince's name receiving any additional lustre.

Still the Prince had not lost all chance. The Dukes had fled from Florence and Modena, and the poor Duchess of PARMA was expelled by the subjects of her son. The interview at Villafranca might have been expected to end in some stipulation in favor of the cousin who would have fought so bravely, and who only wanted an opportunity; but at Villafranca NAPOLEON JEROME was never mentioned, or was mentioned only to be put aside. The Dukes were to be restored, if not by French and Austrian bayonets, at least by the moral suasion of the two Emperors. What chance, then, was there for the Prince? But soon it appeared that the Tuscans and their country men would not have their fugitives back at all, and that they were determined to place a throne at the disposal of some worthy aspirant. The hopes of the Palais Royal again rose high. Who so likely to be chosen for the throne of Central Italy as the Prince who went out to fight for it? But again fortune frowned. The Italians, with that want of consideration and gratitude which distinguishes them, still clung to the notion of an united Italy. They would have nothing to say to a French Prince, but unanimously proffered their allegiance to the Sardinian Monarch. To overcome this obstinacy has been the task of the Prince's partisans for several weeks past. But the determination of the Italians is too strong, and the engagements at Villafranca are too binding. The result is, that now the claim of Prince NAPOLEON is definitely quashed by the French Emperor. This decision is, no doubt, a right one, and will not diminish the prestige of NAPOLEON III. There can be no doubt that to place Prince NAPOLEON on the throne of Florence would be a great mistake in the present state of Italy and the present temper of the Italian people. That he is a man of considerable ability may be true, and it is probable he would make a fair Sovereign. But Italy requires unity, and Englishmen, at least, though opposed to the disturbance of European peace, are anxious that the present opportunity should not be lost, but that there should be an Italy which both France and Austria may respect. It is hard, indeed, to see in what way such a solution may be reached, but it is certainly not to be attained through the sovereignty of a French Prince.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

On the 28th ult., the freedom of the city of Aberdeen was presented to Lord JOHN RUSSELL. His Lordship delivered, on the occasion, a speech on the foreign policy of England, in the course of which he made the following reference to Italian affairs:

"Gentlemen, there is a question on which I will venture to touch before I conclude, because, though not one in which we have taken an immediate part, it is one in which I think every Briton must take a deep interest. I allude to that which has taken place, and is taking place, in Italy. [Cheers.] You will permit me to refer to events of some time back, but which are a clue to that which is happening at the present moment. For centuries the Italian people—a people rich both in commerce and agriculture—have been subject to foreign Powers—sometimes to the Germans, sometimes to the French. About sixty years ago a general, full of youth, full of genius, full of capacity of every kind, both for war and for civil affairs, entered Italy and declared that he came to give liberty to that people. The Italian people were delighted—the whole of Lombardy was in a state of joy and ecstacy, and, although his warlike operations were successful, yet for a time it came to be that the French Government was the Government of Italy, and in 1814 the people of Lombardy were averse to that foreign dominion, and earnestly desired a change. They applied to an English general, Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, as honest a lover of liberty as ever existed; they applied to him, and they applied afterwards to the English Minister, to learn what was to be their fate. The English Minister told them that their fate was very well settled—that the Emperor of Austria had been kind enough to declare that he would take charge of Lombardy, and therefore, he (the English Minister) had only to refer them to the Austrian Minister. [Hear, and a laugh.] Well, they have had this new Government up to 1859—to the present time—and every year they became more and more averse to it. Well, I am not saying whether they were justified in their dislike of the former French Government, or of the late Austrian Government—I am only telling you what was the fact known to you all—no more. Well, it had occurred some ten or twelve years ago, to some men of very ardent hopes and great literary talents, that these foreign nations had not succeeded in attaining the affections or confidence of the Italians—that the Italians might as well govern Italy themselves. It was a new notion, but not a very unnatural one. In 1848-49 they made the attempt. Unfortunately, they succeeded so ill that they gave people a great distrust of their power of self-government; but the Emperor of the French having conquered Lombardy in the present year made a wise and magnanimous declaration that he did not go to conquer Lombardy for himself, but that the Italians should be the free citizens of a great country. The Italians, not only in Lombardy, but in Tuscany, Modena and Parma, have acted upon this declaration, and they have made temporary and provisional Governments to themselves, declaring that they wish hereafter to be the free citizens of a great country. [Applause.] Well, I ask, has there been any mischief produced? Because I think with regard to this matter of States and nations regulating their own government, it is not very different from that of a man—say in this city of Aberdeen—regulating his own house. [Applause, and a laugh.] But, at the same time, it is possible that a man may manage his house in such a way as to be a great nuisance to his neighbors. [Laughter.] For instance, he may start a pyrotechnic manufactory in his house, making experiments to try his skill, and, it may be, sending up skyrockets into the air every evening in order to see the effect. This would not seem to be agreeable, because other householders might conceive that their houses might be set on fire. Instead of wishing to encourage the gentleman to do what he pleases in his own house, the Lord Provost might be called on to interfere with that gentleman because he was likely to set fire to the houses of his neighbors—[laughter]—but has anything of that sort occurred in Italy? Can any man say there is such a disturbance of order at Milan, Modena, or Florence, that the neighbors—the Austrians, or other neighbors—are called upon to interfere? [Cheers.] On the contrary, the conduct of this people, just emancipated, who have been subject to foreign rule for many years, who might have been expected to burst into some excess—possibly some outrage against the persons who are most odious to them—they have conducted their matters with perfect order—with such order as if they had been the citizens of a country which had long been free. [Cheers.] Well, then, gentlemen, I say, though we can claim no credit for having enabled these people to asserts their freedom—although we have been bystanders, and, I think for very good and sufficient reasons, have taken no part in the hostilities of this Spring; yet I think we are bound to say—we do say, and we have said—that against any interference of foreign force to prevent those people having their own government and conducting their affairs as they like, we do most loudly and solemnly protest—[loud cheers] and, therefore, gentlemen, be the terms of the treaty now negotiated what they may, if, hereafter, consequent upon that treaty, there shall be that of which you have heard, no doubt, and which has been frequently talked of—if there shall be a Congress of the Powers of Europe—if it shall be the wish of those Powers which have taken part in those hostilities that in the final settlement of Italy and the acknowledgment of the different States belonging to it the other Powers of Europe should take part in these consultations, we might assist only upon one condition, namely, that with respect to using foreign force in order to compel fulfillment of the conditions of peace, whatever they may be, so as not to interfere with the right of the people of this country to manage their own concerns—that, if such should be the object, or may be the result of such language, England may stand apart and take no concern. [Loud applause.] But, gentlemen, I feel convinced, and such is the language, not of one of these powers, but of both those powers, that whatever their opinions may be as to what has taken place—and the Austrian Government cannot be expected to approve of the revolution in Modena and Tuscany—yet I believe neither power has any intention to interfere by force with the decision of those peoples. I think it is a matter of great importance that it should be so, because that system—which is rather disguised than expressed by the phrase, the balance of power—that system means that the different states shall be independent, that they shall manage their own concerns, and that no one state shall have the preponderance in Europe, or dictate what should be the constitution, or what should be the internal government of the rest. And, happy as we are in this country in independence long acquired, it is not only our interest, but I think it must be our wish to see that every state in Europe, whether they prefer a system which we think not compatible with liberty, or whether they prefer a just and temperate system of representative monarchy, or whether they prefer any other form of government, provided they do not interfere with their neighbors—I think that the independence of the several States of Europe is an object which Great Britain ought to feel a sympathy and interest in. And now, I fear that I have troubled you too long, [applause] but if so, you must impute it to the kindness you have shown to me. Be assured that, so far as I am concerned, while I have the honor to hold the seals of the Foreign-office, it shall be for no mean purpose, for no selfish interest, that I shall endeavor to use the name, and influence, and authority of Great Britain. This country holds high a beacon which may save the rest of the world. It is not for us to arrogate and dictate with respect to what they shall do, but it is our duty when we do speak, to speak in the language of a free people, as the loyal and obedient subjects of a monarch who reigns in the affections of her people.

The noble Lord resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A report was current that Austria and Piedmont were both making warlike preparations, and that the French army of occupation in Italy was about to receive reinforcements.

The Dictator of Modena had given orders for the purchase of 30,000 minie rifles, and also of horses for the Piedmontese cavalry, which had been re-formed.

An official communication in reference to Central Italy was spoken of as having been forwarded by Sardinia to the great Powers.

The representative of the Grand Duke of Tuscany at Rome had refused to deliver up the embassy-house, although threatened, in default, with the confiscation of his own property in Tuscany. It is stated that he is supported in his refusal by the ambassadors of France and Austria.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "The latest and most accredited report respecting Italy is, that the Grand Duke of Tuscany will regain his throne, not by forcible means, but by an appeal to universal suffrage, accompanied by the grant of a Constitution, and by a general amnesty; that the Duchess of Parma, will have Modena, and that Parma will remain annexed to Piedmont. The warmest and most sanguine partisans have now given up hopes of being emancipated from Papal rule."

The *Herald's* Paris Correspondent says the Duke o Modena is at the head of 10,000 troops, backed by 5,000 more under the Grand Duke of Tuscany. KULBERMATTEN has collected some 10,000 men, of whom about one-third are Croats, and the remainder Swiss, and he is gone to Vienna, it is said, to organize a plan of attack against FANTI's army of Central Italy, now concentrated around Rimini, whilst the Archduke's would operate from the North. Piedmont is also eagerly preparing for the fray.

THE SAN JUAN DISPUTE.

FURTHER COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

From the London Times, Sept. 30.

The American officer, Gen. HARNEY, who has committed this act was induced, probably, by the expectation that it would make him great. HARRISON, JACKSON and TAYLOR were raised to the Presidency by their warlike exploits. The commander who rescued a Hungarian some years since from an Austrian brig would probably have been started for the same high office if he had only taken the precaution of firing into his enemy. What question, then, that if HARNEY had been superior in an encounter with the Britishers, he would have been sure of some great position in his native State, if not in the councils of the Federation? Gov. DOUGLASS has probably deprived the bold commander of his merited reward, by not sending against San Juan a force so small that it could have been readily repulsed, and left the gallant American free to give a glowing narrative of his brilliant exploit. We have every reason to hope that President BUCHANAN—a man of sense and judgment—will see the necessity of treating this subject in a proper manner, and leaving the Pacific boundary between the two nations to the decision of diplomacy. We cannot suppose that the Americans, however, elated at their presumed victories over the English on American questions, will think themselves powerful enough to withstand the arguments that could be brought against them if England, peaceful enough while the semblance of legality is observed, were to learn that the Republic was disposed neither to recede nor negotiate. No kind of boasting or hectoring is, we hope, likely to have any effect on the Government of this country. We have yielded more than we ought on many American questions, simply because the public opinion of the country cannot be enlisted in these paltry disputes while the destinies of the world are being decided at our doors. But there has probably never yet been an instance of a spot in dispute between the two nations which has been violently seized by one of them on the sole responsibility of an inferior officer. Such an act requires an explanation from the Government at Washington, and doubtless Mr. BUCHANAN will at once declare that Gen. HARNEY acted without his sanction, and that the position of matters has been in no way changed by this appeal to main force. Of the Island itself we know nothing, nor can we believe that the possession of it is of much value to either party, though it is certainly worth more to us than it can be to the Americans. But the seizure is obviously only the expression of a feeling which exists among the American authorities and settlers in those parts. They believe that audacity and assumption will prevail over justice and moderation, and that, England being too much bound up in the manufacture of America's staple fabric, Englishmen will be afraid to avenge any indignity. To put an end to such notions is the bounden duty of a State like ours; and, though we should deprecate as strongly as any one any approach to an unfriendly attitude, we think it the duty of the British Government to support its rights undeterred by the bravado of an ambitious officer.

From the Shipping Gazette.

Gen. HARNEY knows well enough that the island he has seized upon lies properly within that boundary, but he avails himself of the indeterminate nature of the survey in order to take up a strong position in reference to the new gold discoveries; and if he has misinterpreted the wishes of the Cabinet of Washington, he has contrived to frame his conduct in singular accordance with its general policy in the West. We do not, of course, apprehend that anything like a serious misunderstanding can arise between the two Governments in consequence of this San Juan affair. It will all be laid to the account of the Ashburton Treaty, and the imperfect survey on which its provisions rest; but we shall be somewhat surprised if it turns out that Gen. HARNEY has acted of his own motion in this matter, and that his acts are disavowed by a Government whose policy he appears to have interpreted so correctly and to have carried out so faithfully.

COL. HAWKINS IN LONDON.

The San Juan "difficulty" is exciting some attention at the present moment, in consequence of the arrival in London of Col. HAWKINS, from Vancouver's Island, who has been sent home by Gov. DOUGLASS to receive instructions relative to the recent occupation by the United States troops of the Island of San Juan. Col. HAWKINS has been in attendance at the Foreign-office, but as Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the head of the Department, is at present in Scotland, he is not likely to have made much progress in the object of his mission. Of course, so excitable a topic has produced various comments on the part of the Press.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A rumor was current that Dr. SMETHURST, the convicted poisoner of Miss BANKES, and whose sentence of death has been respited, is involved in two other cases of suspected poisoning which happened some years ago.

A meeting had been held at Cork for the purpose of promoting the claims of Cork harbor as a naval and packet station, and for making it a port of call for the trans-Atlantic steamers. Hopes were held out of the Cunard Company being induced to make Cork a port of call for their steamers.

The Revenue returns for the quarter ending Sept. 30 had been published, and were quite satisfactory. The gross increase from the principal sources of revenue was about £800,000—but this was rather more than counterbalanced by the reduction in income tax, &c., and the non-operation of the increased income tax of last session.

The London Builders' strike remains in a very unsatisfactory state. Negotiations, extending over two days, between the master-builders and a deputation from the operative masons, had been brought to a close without any favorable results, and the breach between employers and employed was becoming wider and deeper than before.

The *Great Eastern* remained at Portland, and if she is removed from that port before going to Holyhead, the Directors have determined that she shall go to Southampton.

PROPOSED AMNESTY TO THE IRISH EXILES.

In Ireland a little agitation has commenced, which has for its object the return to their native country, if they desire it, of such of "the patriots" as compromised themselves in Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN'S foolish rebellion of 1848. The movement commenced in Waterford, the Mayor of which city presided recently at a public meeting, in order to urge the subject on the attention of the Government. It was shown by one of the speakers that, in escaping from Van Dieman's Land, Messrs. M'MANUS, MEAGHER, and MITCHELL had not broken their parole, and that the partial amnesty then granted to the State prisoners was without precedent, and, in fact, unconstitutional. It was also urged that, as the British Government had recently congratulated the Emperor of the French on the unconditional amnesty lately granted by him to political offenders, we ought to follow the example which we approved of when set by others. In the course of the proceedings it transpired that the Irish Conservative leaders, two years ago, were in favor of the amnesty to the Irish offenders, and it was urged that the present Government ought not to be less liberal. It is thought that the concession asked for will be granted. In the present state of Ireland no harm could possibly accrue by granting the boon.

FRANCE.

The Emperor was not expected to return from Biarritz until the 8th of October.

The Paris *Patrie* contains the following:

"The number of vessels and troops which are to form the French expedition to China has not yet been decided upon. Up to the commencement of August last no treaty had been signed between France and Cochin-China."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* confirm in the most positive manner the statements that the King of Belgium's visit to the Emperor of Biarritz was wholly on account of the debt due by Belgium to France—amounting to £2,000,000, a pressing claim for immediate payment having been put forward.

It is rumored that several regiments of the corps d'armee, under the command of Gen. CASTELLANE, in the Lyons District, had received orders to hold themselves ready to march.

Some of the French journals are incensed at the threat against the Press lately contained in the *Moniteur*. The *Siècle* protests against the imputation of the official print that to claim the substitution of law for caprice, is an "excess of discussion," and boldly claims the right of temperately demanding any change in a law which it deems oppressive and unjust. It demands trial by jury for Press offences, and also claims for journals the right of reporting the proceedings of the Legislature.

Letters from the provinces in France confirm the reports of grand armaments at the various ports. The Government had purchased land at a high price on the coast, for the purpose of erecting fortifications. At Boulogne, a floating battery is to be constructed without sails, navigated by steam, and armed with rifled guns.

The Paris Bourse closed quietly on the 30th, a 69.25 for the 3 ₱ Cent. Rentes, being a slight improvement on the previous day.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government is stated to have declined the mediation of England in the dispute with Morocco.

A semi-official journal of Madrid denies that any convention exists between France and Spain relative to Morocco, and asserts that Spain will settle her own quarrels with Morocco.

TURKEY.

The mail dates from Constantinople are to Sept. 24. A commission had been appointed to investigate the late conspiracy, and is composed of the Grand Vizier, the Sheik-ul-Islam, the Minister of War, the Minister of Police, the President of the Grand Council, and the President of the Tanszemat. Two Generals, several Colonels and other officers and priests had been arrested. JAFFA PASHA, of Albania, one of the conspirators, drowned himself during the transport of the prisoners. It was probable that the conspiracy had ramifications in the provinces. The publication by the papers of any communication relating to the affair had been prohibited.

MUSTAR PASHA, Minister of Justice, had taken his departure for Egypt on a special mission.

AFRICA.

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.

From the Cape Town Mail.

We have just been favored with the following copy of a letter from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, so recent as the 30th of July. This bold and successful explorer has apparently sustained no losses in his party from the climate and many other dangers supposed to be formidable in hot and savage lands. He writes apparently in perfect health, and as for his spirits they seem to be uniformly cheerful, let the outer world smile or frown as it may. The letter is addressed to Sir GEORGE GREY, and tells his own tale as follows:

KONGOUE HARBOR, July 30, 1859.

DEAR SIR GEORGE: We are now about to deliver our letters to Her Majesty's ship *Persian*, and though I know that she has one on board for you of May last, I add a few words to that, as we are sending some buarge seeds and living plants of the motsikiri. Dr. KIRK will write Mr. MCGREGOR as to how they are to be disposed, and I have now to beg your good offices for speedy transmission to their destination. The buarge will do well in Natal, in localities where other cultivation is impossible. Should it grow, no care is required for an annual crop, (a comfortable fact for all Hottentots, English, Dutch and African,) for it is simply pollarded when the fibre is mature in the thinner branches. The seeds yield a paint, or drying oil. Some are for India and others for Natal; and we shall send more when we can. There are plants, too, of motsikiri, a tree, the seed of which yields a fat and an oil valuable in commerce. It is exported from Whambane. We have sent home a report, the joint productions of Dr. KIRK and myself, on the African fever; and we think our experience of it has rendered it a less formidable disease than heretofore. This will probably be published.

We have been able to furnish a report on the navigation of the Zambesi, after seeing all the changes to which it is annually liable. From what we have observed in an unusually dry year a vessel, drawing two feet, such as they are obliged to use on the Mississippi, could ply the whole of ordinary years. During four or five months each year large vessels could ascend to Tette. There the river is 964 yards from bank to bank, about three times the width of the Thames at London bridge; at the broadest parts it is about three miles, and divided into five or six channels. A tide pole put up at my suggestion by Major SHEARD showed a gradual rise above low-water mark of 8 feet, then a variation from 8 to 15 feet during some months, then a gradual decrease to 3½. The low-water mark adopted was the surface of that in which from 18 inches to 24 inches were found in certain crossings from one channel to another. The channels then contained reaches, miles in length, of eight to ten feet, but in the crossings we had much difficulty; the vessel of 31-3 inches being of what is called the "Niger canoe or pot-bellied shape," and so weak an engine as to be unable to help us in the difficulty. She was only 1-16th of an inch thick in the beginning, and is now like an old copper kettle, full of holes in one part. We are about to try Nyinyesi from the Shire, if she will only stick together so long. The Shire is more easily navigated than the Zambesi, as we have two or three fathoms constantly and can steam by night. We are in hopes, after surmounting a thirty mile difficulty, of getting on the lakes of Eastern Africa, and then we go to the Makololo country either afloat or afoot. (Signed) DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

P. S.—I wonder why our Cape merchants don't push their merchandise higher up the coast. The Tette traders have been compelled to wait four months at Quillimaine for calicos, or till an American ship came. They are a yard wide, coarse, unbleached calico, and dearer than the English. Gentoos from India give higher prices for ivory, in English calico, than the Americans can afford. We have failed to receive our regular newspapers, and not a *Punch* except yours—nothing more is needed to prove us out of the world.

These letters were brought to Natal by Her Majesty's brig *Persian*, which had called there from Mozambique for supplies, which were put on board by the *Waldensian* as she steamed out. The *Persian* was still at anchor when the steamer left.

AUSTRALIA.

Telegraphic advices in anticipation of the arrival of the Australian mail, state that the screw steamer *Admilla*, from Adelaide, was totally lost on the 6th of August, near Cape Northumberland. Eighty-seven lives were lost—only 25 out of the whole number on board being saved. There was a great outcry against Ministers for not sending relief to the *Admilla*. No details are received.

The Tasmania submarine cable had been successfully laid.

The shipments of gold from Melbourne since the July mail and up to Aug. 19, amounted to $755,000 in five ships.

Col. NEILL, Deputy Adjutant General, was killed by a fall from his horse.

The yield of gold was very satisfactory.

At Melbourne, on 19th August, business was dull. Tallow and hides were scarce and prices high.

Great speculation prevailed in the new mining companies.

The steamer *Royal Charter*, from Liverpool, arrived out at Melbourne in 57 days.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE MOVEMENT IN LOUISIANA.—A New-Orleans correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* pictures a sorry condition of affairs in two parishes in Louisiana:

"Whether Gov. WICKLIFFE will or will not execute his threat of putting the Parishes of Lafayette and Vermillion under martial law remains to be seen. The reports that the vigilants had seized and hanged a number of persons, immediately after the visit of the Governor, and committed other outrages, were incorrect, but they had some foundation in fact. A man named LACOUTURE, who had been driven away by the Committee under threat of death if he returned, saw the published accounts of the action taken by the Governor, his interview with the regulator leaders, and the promise made by the latter to desist from further operations, and thinking this at the very least amounted to an armistice under cover of which he might safely return to his family, he did so. So soon as it became known that he had returned, his house was surrounded by a band of armed men in the night, and when admission was refused them they broke open the door, ascended to an upper room where the doomed man had taken refuge, and shot him dead, fairly riddling his body with bullets and buck-shot. Such is the story of this affair, which seems to be well authenticated, and from which, no doubt, the rumors of a general renewal of the 'vigilance' persecutions arose."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ANOTHER COMMITTEE ORGANIZED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 14.

A Vigilance Committee has been formed at Marksville, La., to aid the police in arresting dangerous characters.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Peculation in the Patent-office—No Libel Suit to be Instituted Against Forney—Naval, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 14.

An official investigation is now making into the past transactions of the Agricultural Bureau, which I learn will probably result in an *exposé* of a deficit to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. Prof. HENRY, it is said, takes a deep interest in the investigation, and thinks the culprits should be treated leniently in consideration of their past services. The Smithsonian Institute, it may be remarked, received a portion of the Agricultural Fund for meteorological purposes.

Judge DOUGLAS' rejoinder to Judge BLACK will appear in pamphlet form early next week. It will make sixteen pages.

Señor BERAUDBARAN, late of Mexican Legation under COMONFORT, returns to reside in Washington, but not in an official capacity. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 14.

The President authorizes the emphatic denial of the truth of the dispatch from Philadelphia, which stated that Col. FORNEY has received a notification from him of his intention to institute a prosecution for libel on account of the article in the *Press* of Monday last, in relation to the death of Senator BRODERICK.

The following officers have been ordered to the United States sloop-of-war *Mohican*, belonging to the African Squadron:

Commander GODON, Lieutenants PATTERSON, J. P. JONES and DUNNINGTON; Purser ABBOTT; Master ALEXANDER F. CROSSMAN; and Engineers KIERSTED, ATKINS, FARMER and FITCH.

It has been represented to the Treasury Department that vessels owned in districts adjacent to the British North American Provinces, take cargoes on board in provincial ports, destined for ports of the United States on the seaboard, and on entering the waters of the United States, proceed in the first instance to their home ports, and there exchange their registers for enrolments and licences, under which they proceed to their ports of destination, and claim to enter coastwise. It is also represented that in some instances they make an entry as from a foreign port when they exchange their papers, but the cargo is not unladen or inspected, but passes at once under a coastwise manifest, to the original port of destination. This practice, says the Secretary of the Treasury in a circular, is clearly illegal and must be discontinued. Vessels from foreign ports must deliver their cargoes under the inward manifests prescribed by law, which show that they were laden on board at foreign ports, and which specify their ports of destination in the United States. They must complete their voyages to the ports of destination exhibited on their manifests, under their registers, which cannot be exchanged for enrollments and licences, until entries are duly made as from foreign ports, and the merchandise brought in them duly unladen by permits from the proper officers of the Customs.

To prevent misapprehension, in future, in regard to the marine papers under which voyages can be pursued in part by sea, from ports on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers of the United States, it is deemed proper to state, for the information and government of collectors and other officers of the Customs, that the enrollment and license, issued under the Act of 2d March, 1831, authorizes a vessel to engage both in the coasting and foreign trade only when navigating otherwise than by sea.

In several instances of late, vessels have cleared from their home ports on the Lakes for European destinations or for ports in the United States on the seaboard. The papers under which they navigate the Lakes, are not; it is obvious, the proper documents for vessels pursuing voyages of that description. Recourse must be had, in such cases, to the provisions of the Acts of 31st December, 1792, and 18th February, 1793, prescribing marine papers for vessels navigating the ocean and its tributaries, to a European or other foreign port, in part by sea, her enrollment and license should be surrendered and she should be furnished with a register under the provisions of the Act of 31st December, 1792. If she is destined for a port in the United States, coastwise, in part by sea, she should surrender her enrollment, and license, under the act of 2d March, 1831, and should be furnished with an enrollment and license under the provisions of the act of the 18th February, 1793. If she sails for a provincial port, and it is intended to clear her thence for a port in the United States on the seaboard, or for a foreign port, in part by sea, she should be furnished with a register under the act of 31st December, 1792, before leaving her home or a lake port on such a voyage.

It is important, the Department says, that the proper papers should be issued to vessels pursuing these several voyages, otherwise, they may be exposed to the disabilities and penalties imposed on vessels found engaged in trade without the appropriate documents prescribed by law.

The Episcopal General Convention.

DEMAND FOR A COURT OF APPEALS DENIED—THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Oct. 14.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of churches in foreign countries not within the jurisdiction of any of the foreign missionary Bishops, reported a canon to place such under the direction of the General Convention of the United States, and subject to the episcopal government and jurisdiction of the Presiding Bishop. It was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The proposed amendment to article six of the Constitution, to establish a Court of Appeals, was rejected by a large majority.

The House of Bishops passed a resolution to appropriate a joint Committee to devise a plan for the creation of a fund to aid feeble parishes and congregations at the missionary stations.

The House of Deputies took up the resolution of the Missionary Committee, to appoint at this session two Missionary Bishops, one for the Northwest and one for the Southwest, and it was unanimously adopted.

The whole congregation immediately sung "Gloria in Excelsis," and adjourned after prayer. This was considered the most solemn hour of the Convention.

The Election in Minnesota.

DECIDED GAINS FOR THE OPPOSITION—THE REPUBLICANS CARRY CONGRESSMEN, STATE OFFICERS AND LEGISLATURE.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 14.

The St. Paul *Times* of the 13th says the returns received thus far show the following Republican gains over last year: Ramsay County, 500; Hennepin County, 500; Dacotah County, 400; Rice County, 170; Washington County, 100; Anoka County, 100; Cower County, 100. The Republicans are known to have gained two Representatives in Ramsay County; one Senator and one Representative in Anoka, and probably five Representatives in Dacotah. The Democrats gain four in Winona. There is but little doubt of the election of Republican Congressmen, Governor and State ticket, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Pennsylvania Election.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE IN PHILADELPHIA—VOTE OF CUMBERLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 14.

The official vote of this city elects twelve Opposition, and five Democratic members of the Assembly. The only Senatorial District supposed to elect a Democrat is still doubtful.

Cumberland, a Democratic county, gives Lewis, Opposition, 84 majority. Perry, Mifflin and Juniata are to be heard from.

Injunction against the Shawmut Insurance Company, of Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 14.

In the Supreme Court, this afternoon, a temporary injunction was granted against the Shawmut Insurance Company, of this city, upon the application of the Insurance Commissioners, on the ground that their further proceedings would be hazardous to the public.

Conflict of Jurisdiction.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL TYLER.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Oct. 14.

In the Supreme Court of Michigan, this day, a decision was rendered, denying the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court in the well-known case of Deputy United States Marshal TYLER, charged with killing Capt. JONES, of the brig *Concord*, last Fall. TYLER has been remanded for trial in the State Court.

The Pike's Peak Region.

ELECTION OF DELEGATE TO CONGRESS—SNOW STORM—SUCCESS OF THE MINERS.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Oct. 14.

The Overland Express brings Denver City dates of the 6th inst.

An election had been held for delegate to Congress, and B. D. WILLIAMS is probably chosen. The vote was small.

An election had also been held in Arrapahoe County, under the laws of Kansas, creating considerable feeling, the previous policy of the mining region having been the ignoring of all political connection with Kansas.

Snow had fallen to the depth of a foot at Gregory diggings and other localities, causing a temporary suspension of mining operations, but the succeeding mild weather had enabled the miners to resume their work.

A large number are leaving for the States to pass the Winter.

The mines were producing well. A nugget worth $150 had been taken from Russell's Gulch, and several others of less amount had been found.

Two hundred men were still at work in the Tarryall District, all making good wages.

The Kansas lead had yielded $500 in two days to three hands.

The miners remain vigorously at work at all the diggings.

**From the Rio

A FRENCH WATERING PLACE.

Usual Route of Parisian Summer Tourists—A Diversion this Year—A Visit to Dieppe—The Channel Coast of France—Historical Notes of the Tour—Its Attractions.

From Our Paris Correspondent.

DIEPPE, Monday, Sept. 5, 1859.

During the early part of the Summer, the great cry of the fashionables was, "Where are we to pass the watering season this year?" Germany had closed her doors to the French, and Italy was undergoing repairs. You already know the imbecile fears of the Germans for the name of NAPOLEON; Bavaria, to use the words of HENRI MURGER, was afraid of being declared the Imperial beer-house of France, Saxony of becoming but a branch of the manufactory of Sevres, while Baden-Baden talked seriously of demolishing her end of the great international bridge at Kehl. Frenchmen, who are a little like a squirrel in its turning cage, have a certain limited circle of travel from which they do not often deviate, and which is marked by a circular line from Ems on the north, to Baden-Baden on the south, including the two important points of Hombourg and Wiesbaden. When the war, by the prejudice it excited against the French, closed this circle to them, they were driven to their own resorts of fashion, and thus it is that Vichy and Dieppe have been this year overrun with fashionable visitors. Here, at least, the Gallophobia of the Germans and the nightmare of the English find no echo, and the visitors may devote themselves entirely to those two important staples of watering-place occupation, health and fashion.

Dieppe has the advantage of proximity to Paris; the distance is but 125 miles, which is accomplished in four hours in the most luxuriant and comfortable of cars. The town itself, numbering a population of nearly 20,000, and dating from the days of Cæsar, who had a camp in the neighborhood, is handsomely squatted on the sea-shore in a break of the high chalk cliffs which run along this part of the Normandy coast. These cliffs, which seem to have been gradually washed back by the sea are perpendicular as far as the eye canreach, and although irregular in direction, are generally about one hundred feet high. The sea in boisterous weather washes their base, and then recedes, leaving a slope of two hundred feet covered with beautiful sea pebbles, shells and other curiosities of the hidden deep. At low tide, and beneath this immense deposition of pebbles, peeping just above the surface of the water, appears again the white rock, running far out into the sea, and showing apparently how far the cliffs have been washed back since the creation of the world.

The corresponding English coast, sixty miles distant, is similarly formed of white chalk cliffs, with a rocky base running out into the sea just visible on the top of the water at low tide; and it would not be difficult to believe, if one were permitted to stretch out the six days of creation, or at least the existence of this earth, into an infinity of centuries, that England once formed a part of the continent of Europe, and only became separated by floods and the working of the sea. At the same time the reader will understand how dangerous such a coast must be to the mariner during a storm, where a ship when cast upon these hidden rocks must inevitably go to pieces, while the wrecked people are dashed back and forth by the waves against the perpendicular cliffs till life is extinct. Here and there on this Normandy coast little streams of water collect through the farms, and finally, breaking their way through to the sea, wear a valley and an opening through the chalk cliffs that overhang it. Wherever one of these openings occur there is a hut, or a collection of huts, belonging to the fishermen and wreckers that live upon the products of the sea. As we wandered up the beach yesterday, a couple of miles from Dieppe, picking up the curiosities the waves washed up at our feet, we came to one of these huts, and as we passed the open door had our attention arrested by a blue coat hanging over a chair, on the breast of which were suspended five honorary decorations, commencing with Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. A young girl was occupied in the hut, and, astonished at seeing such a collection of honors in such a place, we asked her to whom the decorations belonged. She replied that they belonged to her father, and that they were given him by the French and English Governments, and by the Humane Societies of the two countries, for having saved the lives of a large number of shipwrecked people on this dangerous coast. We would have been glad to have heard the old man's recitals of his daring feats in the preservation of human life, but he was far out at sea in his boat, engaged in fishing. His daughter pointed out his boat in a group of half-a-dozen, which appeared to us at that distance precisely similar.

The top of the cliffs, continuous with the level country behind, are cultivated to their very edge, and one may sit down on the grass, with his legs dangling over the precipice, in perfect security. In this position one sees before him nothing but the wide expanse of sea, with here and there a sail to relieve the monotony of the scene. To the northwest lies the group of islands known as Great Britain and Ireland, to the west lies New-York, but how far away! My comrade insists that the great waves which come lumbering along, and break with such a crash against the beach below our feet, are all the way from home; but we may peer our eyes as sharply as we please into the dim distance—there is no home to be seen; we cannot even see the Hampshire coast of England, nor the Isle of Wight, only sixty or seventy miles distant. Far away on the horizon we see ships' masts with hidden hulls, *coming over*; we see that the earth is round, and that the sea is *above you*, and we tremble for fear the great mass of water may get loose, and fall on you and drown you all!

Dieppe is hid away in one of the openings in the shore cliffs already mentioned; only this is a wider one than the rest. The others give exit to creeks and rivulets; Dieppe owes its valley to a small river, the Arque. The opening is abrupt, and not more than a third of a mile in extent, running back in a wedge-shape to a point a mile from the sea. The house-tops are thus below the level of the shore ledge of rocks and the high ground which runs back from them, while the cellars are below the line of high water. The tide here rises from twelve to sixteen feet, and the plateau on which the town is situated, is just high enough to prevent the flowing of water into the houses. The town has been destroyed in former wars; an English fleet, two centuries ago, when the town consisted of twenty-five hundred houses, constructed of wood, burnt nearly the whole to the ground. This was the second occasion on which bombs, a French invention, were used. Three basins, for shipping, following one upon another, have been constructed through the centre of the town, and it is these that the traveler sees in passing through, and only these. The new and prettier part of the town, that devoted to the bathing and pleasure-seeking public, he seldom sees, and this is the great attraction of the place. It was at Dieppe that the daring mariner DUQUESNE was born and lived.

The authorities of Dieppe have succeeded in making of their town the best regulated and most attractive bathing-place on the coast of France. The beach for a distance of a quarter of a mile in length, and some six hundred feet in width, has been cleared of houses, and laid out and planted in a delicious garden and lawn. On the sea-side of this lawn the waves of the sea break continually against the gravel they have washed up, while along the whole extent of the other side are built large and beautiful hotels, for the accommodation of visitors. From the windows and balconies of these houses, overlooking the lawn and the sea, and from the lawn itself, the most charming views imaginable are always present to the visitor. For the lovers of the sea-side it is a veritable little paradise.

But this is not all. At the further extremity of the lawn, next the castle and citadel, the authorities have built a Casino, a handsome building of iron and glass, a terrace for promenaders, a kiosque for the orchestra, an immense number of bathing houses, a gymnasium, pistol gallery, and in fine all the category of watering-place appurtenances. In the Casino there is a reading-room, (which does not take a single American newspaper,) there are billiard and card rooms, two concerts daily, and two grand balls a week. Visitors subscribe to the Casino by the week or month, and this subscription includes bathing and the concerts. The subscription book at the present moment contains some of the most illustrious names of Europe, and among these is that of the family of Prince ORLOFF. The number of visitors is now estimated at three thousand.

Like most fashionable watering-places, the lawn and the casino are the constant scene of a struggle for supremacy in dress. A badly dressed man or woman is a rarity. The ladies and the more fashionable gentlemen change their dress several times daily, and to appear twice in the same dress at short intervals is not just the thing. At the present moment the feminine division of the colony boasts its beauties by the dozen. It is true that we have a considerable deputation from the corps of pretty actresses of Paris, among whom are Mlle. JANE FEYRERA, of the Porte St. Martin, Mlle. TROIS-VALETS, of the Grand Opera, and Mlle. TAUTIN, of the Bouffes. Then there is another school of beauties belonging to that rank, which just hangs on the outskirts of good society—a class above what is known as the *lorette* world, and which is celebrated for the number of its beauties, for its exquisite taste in dress, and for its punctilious observance of the superficial *conveniances* of life. This is the class which lends the tinsel, the gold-leaf, the outward decoration, to watering-place and other promiscuous assemblages. It is the "peach at fifteen sous" of ALEXANDER DUMAS, Jr. You will recollect the comparison in the *Demi-Monde*. You are there offered a basket of magnificent peaches, apparently all of the same value. You inquire the price, and you find that a certain number are held at twenty-five sous and the others at fifteen sous. You are astonished at the difference in price, for to your eyes they are all equally good, equally beautiful. But you turn over the peaches at fifteen sous, and your astonishment is dissipated in finding that they all bear a *tache*—a rotten spot. This is the younger DUMAS' estimatination of the genuine and the spurious society of the great metropolis. We have here also some magnificent specimens of the "spotted" class from the other side of the channel, splendid representatives of English beauty, but they come from a Protestant country; they know their position, and they lack the *cachet* of respectability which characterizes the same class in France. In France vice enjoys a certain degree of respect, and it is true everywhere that just as society treats an individual, so does that individual treat him or herself. Thus is vice made to respect itself, and thus is avoided vulgarity and offensive conduct in public places. Whether it is better to blend the classes, or to draw a distinct line between them—whether it is better to exclude vice from view by a respectable exterior, or keep it constantly in view of society in its most appreciable form, I do not pretend to say. Catholic countries adopt the first view, Protestant countries the second.

Almost one-half of the visiters at this place are English. In fact, one is impressed here more and more with the truth of the oft-repeated axiom, that it is England which keeps the world in motion. It is so, in fact, all over the Continent; one-half the occupants of the best hotels are certain to be English. They show here, too, that quiet dignity of character so becoming to a truly great people, and avoid with care any of those little demonstrations of vanity so common among the favored classes of other nations. They make no noisy display of their titles, they are not always seeking registers on which to inform people what their quality is, where they came from, and where they are going to. They do not call loudly for the *garçon*, nor rap noisily on the table, nor think it *comme il faut* to quarrel about their bills. They mind their own business, and treat every one gentlemanly, whether it be the waiter of the hotel or an individual of their own rank. We are stopping at the Hotel Royal, the most extensive and most fashionable hotel of the place, where nearly one-half of the visitors are titled people, and I must say that the Englishmen, with their unpretending and quiet dignity, show to better advantage than the brilliant and more demonstrative aristocracy of the Continent. The same impresssion is reproduced on the promenade.

During the "season" all Dieppe is given up to hotels, boarding-houses, lodging-houses and restaurants. The hotels are so many houses of Juggernaut, made to crush out any one not a millionaire. My comrade says they are no dearer than the hotels of Newport or Saratoga. This may be true, but it may be curious to such of your readers as have not had an experience of European hotels to know *how* they charge in these hotels. I give you my first day's bill at the Hotel Royal, which is a type of all the rest.

	Fr.	Cent.
Breakfast—Bread		25
Butter		25
Coffee	1	00
2 Eggs		50
2d Breakfast—Bread		25
Butter		25
Wine	2	00
Beefsteak	1	50
Vegetables	1	25
Dinner at the Table d'Hôte	4	00
Wine	2	00
Room	6	00
General service	1	00
"Boots"		25
Omnibus from station	1	00
Total	21	50

Thus they make a bill of a little over four dollars for one day's entertainment, without a single item of extra. The curiosity of the bill, however, is in the system of charges, which must be burdensome and entail an unnecessary amount of clerk hire. What would one of your great hotels do, for example, if it were obliged to keep clerks enough to count every egg and every potato its six or eight hundred lodgers devoured each day? Or if they were obliged to make out at the end of the week for each lodger a bill of insignificant items as long as two yard-sticks?

The *table d'hôte* at this house, however, was cheap at the price, for it was really an unexceptionable dinner, and since it is a democratic institution, altogether foreign to the customs of the aristocracy of Europe, I was glad to see that in this hotel every one came to the public table. Formerly *tables d'hôte* were sufficiently execrable, and, whether it is the American system that is bringing in the custom, or whether the hotels are improving, certain it is that the *tables d'hôte* of the first-class hotels are much improved of late, and as they are infinitely cheaper than the dinner *à la carte*, travelers would do well perhaps not to disdain too much this style of living.

We met at Dieppe, among other acquaintances, a gentleman who, some six years ago, enjoyed the distinction of furnishing the subject of a "leader" in the London *Times* every other day for six months. You will recollect the history of Lieut. PERRY, who, when he bought his commission in the service, was compelled by his senior officer to undergo the degrading "initiation" of the barracks, who rebelled, disobeyed orders, and was dismissed the service. You will recollect how the *Times* defended his cause, how the Queen and the people of Windsor contributed several thousand pounds to a fund started in the *Times* Office to enable Lieut. PERRY to defend his cause before the Court-Martial. The whole history must be fresh in your memory. It was this gentleman that we met at Dieppe. After his dismissal from the army he went to Paris, and spent two winters there, and it was there that we first knew him. A part—a large part, I believe—of the money subscribed by the good people of Windsor to the Perry fund, was invested by the ex-Lieut., at the instigation of an American gentleman in Paris (who was either an agent of the road, or had bonds of the company for sale), in the bonds of the Galveston and Henderson Railroad. It is needless to say, that although the bonds of the road may be good now, they were certainly not worth much six years ago, as Mr. PERRY has realized to his sorrow. For six years he has been trying to sell his bonds at a sacrifice, but without finding the shadow of a buyer. He has carried them all the way to Australia and back, and nobody, he says, has even deigned to pick his pocket. Not discouraged, however, he offered them to us, always "at a sacrifice," but he laughed when he made the offer, and I am sure he has grown incredulous, he has had them so long, and offered them so often, and begins to regard them himself as a sort of myth. He talked about them so sadly and so paternally, so like a lover with the portrait of a deceased and dearly-remembered mistress in his pocket, that we had not the courage to speak disrespectfully of the Galveston enterprise, and actually left him with revived hopes. But he couldn't understand how, with such an opinion, we would not buy his bonds "at a sacrifice." Mr. PERRY married, a year ago, a rich English lady at Bologna, and is now the happy head of a small family.

MALAKOFF.

THE NEW CHINESE WAR.

The Relations of Great Britain and China—The Americans and the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Availing myself of the Parliamentary Blue-Book and some opportunities of personal observation, I desire to make a few remarks on the deplorable state of things which had, at the last accounts, arisen in the north of China—a state of things which, be the policy of Great Britain and France what it may, cannot fail to lead to untoward results. The trade of China has stood a good deal. It survived the war of 1842, and the local conflict of 1857, but any one whose memory carries him back to the former period, when it assumed the form of a general war, or whose observation has made him acquainted with the commercial desolation of the Canton River since December, 1856, can understand that there may be a limit to this elasticity, if the new war assumes the proportions which are threatened, and if other points besides Canton be attacked and desolated. Of course, there will be no opening of new ports during a war. The two markets in the Gulf of Pechelee, from which so much was expected, will remain closed, and it will require every effort, if a blow be attempted or struck at the Imperial capital, to keep the trade even of Shanghai and Foochaw open and the foreign settlements safe. In fact a war in China is a puzzle. A successful invasion is almost an impossibility. So difficult will the conduct of such a war be that I cannot persuade myself, after the irritation of the moment has subsided, England will undertake it. Aside from the danger to trade and revenue, in a military point of view, it has vast difficulties. A general war, conducted on Western principles, is out of the question. Aside from expenditure in distant armaments, it would put in jeopardy £4,000,000 revenue of tea duties and inestimable sums of opium and manufactures. What then? In the last war—I mean of 1842—the sea-coast was attacked at various points. One of the sharpest battles was at Woosung, where the ruined batteries that once guarded the approach to Shanghai are yet to be seen. This would not be done now, for all these ports are open and peaceful and prosperous. In 1842 the British fleet ascended the Yangtse and attacked Nankin and other imperial cities. Now, if they go up the river as Lord ELGIN evidently has done, they will find no or few imperial cities, for Nankin and its neighborhood is in the possession of the Rebels, who are worse foes to the Imperial authorities than the English ever can be. In a letter from Lord ELGIN to Lord MALMESBURY, dated 5th January, 1859, he says:

"During the period of my detention at Silver Island, I walked over Chingkiangfoo, where I had an opportunity for the first time of witnessing the fruits of the rebellion. This wretched city has been taken and retaken, and has experienced, therefore, the tender mercies both of Rebels and Imperialists. I never before saw such a scene of desolation. A wall of considerable circumference surrounding heaps of ruins, intersected by a few straggling streets, is all that remains of a town which was supposed to contain, in 1842, 300,000 inhabitants. In order to save repetition, I may here observe once for all that, with certain differences of degree, this was the condition of every city which I visited on my voyage up and down the Yangtse."

There certainly will be nothing gained by assaulting this series of desolated towns. As little practicable or available would be the blockade of the Grand Canal at its outlet in the river, which was a favorite project as late as 1856, and before the fact was ascertained that by the mysterious defiection of the Yellow River, the Grand Canal has ceased to be a channel of trade.

All, then, that seems to me to be left is the recapture of Chusan, and operations in the north directed specifically against Peking. While, of course, no one doubts that European navies and armies can attack and put under contribution a city like Tungchow, near the Straits of Miatao, and knock to pieces the Taku forts, I do not believe that military operations will be attempted, or can be carried on with success against Peking. The weather, to begin with, is a terrible enemy. By the middle of November, as Sir JOHN BOWRING and Mr. MCLANE found in 1854, the Gulf of Pechelee is untenable by large ships. Gales of wind and ice and snow are formidable adversaries then. The anchorage of the fleets—as the writer knows from personal observation—is six or seven miles from the river mouth, and, at low water, with not more than four fathoms. The bar at neap tides has but about eighteen inches of water. The moment the Winter sets in, this shoal water is covered with ice, and the river itself frozen hard. In one of Lord ELGIN's dispatches, (*Blue Book*, p. 408) he quotes HUMBOLDT as stating that the thermometer at Peking sometimes falls to 40° below zero. This may be an exaggeration, but the writer has seen at Tien-tsin, in the months of June and July, ice in heavy blocks, nine inches thick, preserved from the previous Winter. From November to the vernal equinox the Winter continues; and even then the weather continues too tempestuous for active operations. Mr. REED arrived in the Gulf on the 17th April, 1858, and for weeks afterwards experienced great difficulty in landing. The season for active operations lasts, at most, six months, during which a new physical difficulty is to be encountered—excessive heat, and excessive heat without shelter or good water. From the mouth of Pei-ho to Tien-tsin, and no doubt to Peking, is a vast expanse of level, cultivated, treeless country, through which wind the muddy branches of the Pei-ho, and across which a narrow paved road extends to the capital. The great difficulty in such operations and in such a country must be the commissariat, for no supplies, or at least no live stock, can be relied on below Tien-tsin, and no magazines can be established and provided from the sea. All bulky stores must be sent from Europe or from India. The capture of Peking seems to me an absolute impossibility, even if we suppose the invaders defeat and disperse any opposition which the Chinese can array against them, though it must be confessed the recent successes at the mouth of the Pei-ho show what they can do if they are well commanded and have time to prepare intrenchments. The most that a northern campaign could secure would be the occupation of Tien-tsin. As to dictating terms at the capital, even supposing it to be accessible, that could not be calculated upon, for it may be taken for granted that on the approach of an invading army the Imperial authorities would fly to Tartary, as they threatened to do in 1857—the City of Peking be surrendered to a tumultuous population, and with it the Manchio empire fall in bloody ruin. It reems to the writer of this communication that the good sense of the British Parliament and people will prompt them to pause before they plunge, even on adequate provocation, into a war attended with such consequences. Whether this provocation is adequate—whether the dreadful catastrophe at the Pei-ho has not been brought about, aside from military mismanagement, by mismanaged diplomacy, we shall see hereafter.

Before doing so it seems but fair to say a word about the attitude, during the recent troubles, of our Minister, Mr. WARD, and the conduct of the Flag-Officer. We have the official report of one, but not a word from the other, and I confess I am a little at a loss to know why, on an occasion like this, there should be more reserve at the State than at the Navy Department. Still so it is. Commodore TATNALL's letter is sufficiently explicit to enable us to form a safe judgment. That dispatch reveals one or two matters of great interest, and especially this: that Mr. WARD offered to exchange ratifications of the treaty at Shanghai, and the Chinese Commissioners declined to do so, virtually on the ground that it must be done at Peking. This put Mr. WARD perfectly right in going north towards Peking, and it seems that no one can question the propriety of his entering the river in a steamer—not a man-of-war—and trying peacefully to advance. The only doubt which can possibly arise, is whether it would not have been better when they found the passage barred, as they did on the 24th June, and the British gun-boats arranged in order of battle, to have crossed the bar, immediately or during the night, and have put themselves beyond the reach of temptation. The Commodore says he "dropped down to the mouth of the harbor and below the English, so that his lights might not interfere with their signals, or his position with their operations." Perhaps it would have been as well if the neutral Minister and Commodore had dropped down a little further. But here all criticism ends, for no one can find fault with what was done next day. The rescue, for such it was, of Admiral HOPE was a matter of common humanity. It was like the rescue of the sinking crew of the *Somers*, off the harbor of Vera Cruz, by the boats of the English frigate, who were neutrals then, and it is to be hoped that in this particular the Government at Washington will approve of what was done.

A. B.

The *Yale Banner* gives the following as the number of students in the College: Theological Students, 26; Law Students, 35; Medical Students, 44; Scientific School, 26; Seniors, 110; Juniors, 96; Sophomores, 115; Freshmen, 160. In the Collegiate Department the students are equally divided between Linonia and the Brothers in Unity, each Society having 242 members. The Linonians, however, succeeded in enrolling 30 more of the present Freshman Class than did the Brothers.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Curious Case of Perjury—Dogs are Property.

Jacob H. Mott, having been arrested for complicity in the Erie Bank forgery case, in February last, was admitted to bail, a Mr. E. Belcher Sackett becoming his surety. Sackett swore before Recorder BARNARD that he was worth $5,000 in real estate, and gave a description of his property. It has subsequently appeared that he swore falsely, being without property of any kind. He was consequently arrested and indicted for perjury, and was called up for trial yesterday, having been himself bailed in the sum of $10,000 by Samuel E. Briggs. When called to appear, he responded, but the Recorder stating he could not sit on the Bench to try the case, as he was a witness suspended by the District-Attorney for the people, Judge RUSSELL was sent for. Some little delay occurred before the Judge made his appearance, during which time the Recorder vacated the Bench in readiness to be sworn, to the effect that he administered the oath to Sackett as to the value of his property. However, on Judge Russell coming into Court, the Clerk called Sackett again to appear at the bar, but he did not answer. He had taken advantage of the slight suspension of proceedings, consequent on the sending for the City Judge, to walk out of Court. Judge Russell took his departure, and the Recorder resumed his place on the Bench. A bench warrant was immediately issued for the arrest of Sackett. Officer Ward, an *attaché* of the Court, succeeded in finding him during the afternoon, and he was committed to the Tombs, the Recorder properly refusing to admit him to bail a second time.

Thomas Farrell, the Sixth Ward school teacher, who pleaded guilty on Wednesday, to an assault, was fined $25.

Thomas Haddon, who also pleaded guilty to an assault, was fined the same amount.

On the 20th October, 1858, Mr. Jeronymus Underhill, of No. 435 Tenth-street, lost a dog which he valued at $50. It was afterwards found that the dog had been stolen by Dennis Campbell, who was therefore indicted for grand larceny. In August, after much of that legal delay to which the solliloquizing *Hamlet* alludes, the case came up for trial before the City Judge, when counsel for defendant argued that by the common law of England and this country, dogs were not property, and therefore the stealing of them was not larceny. Judge Russell reserved his decision at the time, and delivered it at the last term, when he gave general satisfaction to the community by determining that they were property, for which decision, it is understood, all the dogs in the city wag their tails at him as he passes by. Yesterday Dennis Campbell, under Judge Russell's decision, was placed on trial for grand larceny, before Recorder BARNARD. The fact that Campbell had illegal possession of Mr. Underhill's missing dog was fully shown, together with the circumstance that said dog, or slut, had increased the canine population, after she was stolen, and that her progeny were of value. For the defence it was attempted to be shown by Mr. Michael Munsell, that he picked the dog up in the street, and playfully tossed it into Campbell's wagon. Mr. Graves, an extensive importer of, and dealer in dogs, was also called by the defence as an adept, and testified that the actual market value of the dog was $5 only, and not $50, as valued by her owner. This reduced the offence to petit larceny. The Recorder charged the Jury that if they believed that Munsell threw the dog into Campbell's wagon, if the latter knew her to be stolen, he was a receiver of stolen goods—as such, however, he was not accused on the indictment. If they believed that he intended to steal the dog, and actually did steal it, he could be convicted of petit larceny. The Recorder added that a man's dog was as much his property as his watch was.

The jury, after a brief consultation, found Campbell guilty of petit larceny, but recommended him to mercy. The Recorder reserved the sentence to give him an opportunity of restoring the little dogs, born since the theft, to Mr. Underhill. If that gentleman obtains his "pups," the defendant's sentence will be somewhat alleviated.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Their Legal Responsibility for Property Seized on Suspicion.

Peter Heffernan vs. *The Board of Police Commissioners, &c.*—This was an action brought in the Common Pleas, to recover from the defendants the value of certain articles of jewelry alleged to be wrongfully detained from the plaintiff by defendants. The case came on for trial before Judge HILTON.

The goods in question were seized by a police officer in a pawnbroker's office, in Varick-street, in October a year ago, on suspicion of having been stolen, and it was shown that the plaintiff afterwards disowned them—probably to avoid arrest on suspicion of larceny. This was proven by the police property clerk, Mr. Warren, and by the officer who made the seizure.

The Commissioners defended on the ground that they were not properly made defendants in the action; that the goods were seized by an officer in the discharge of his duty, under the rules of the Department, and that they were lodged with the Property Clerk in accordance with the same regulations. On these grounds they moved a non-suit.

The Court held—That the defendants did not justify the taking of this property under any process of law either against it or the person from whose custody it was taken. And the answer admitted that it came into the possession of their property clerk under certain rules and regulations adopted by them. They, therefore, must stand in the position of asserting the right to retain property claimed by another, and whether they may do this as against the plaintiff must be submitted to the Jury under proper instructions from the Court.

If the plaintiff, in the opinion of the Jury, has shown himself to be the owner of this property, and that it was unjustly detained from him by the defendants or by any of their subordinates, acting under their rules and general regulations, the Jury would be justified in finding for the plaintiff. But this question of fact could not be determined by the Court. The motion was therefore denied.

The case was then summed up, after which the Court instructed the Jury that if they found that the plaintiff wa the owner of the property, and that it had been detained from him by the defendants, or any of their subordinates, under the general rules and regulations of the Department, they would be justified in finding for the plaintiff. The Jury retired, and soon returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, without assessing the value of the property.

Mr. Spencer, for the plaintiff, consented to accept of a verdict for $300. Mr. Hall gave notice of a motion to set aside the verdict, and for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was not in accordance with the weight of evidence.

Rights of Assignee of Judgment.

SUFFICIENCY OF STATEMENT FOR CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT—MOTION BY JUNIOR CREDITOR.

Thomas Rae vs. *Peter Lanzer.*—This was a motion in behalf of Samuel F. Righter, as a subsequent judgment creditor of Peter Lanzer to set aside the judgment in this cause. The following is the opinion of the Court denying the motion:

SUTHERLAND, J.—Upon the question of fact referred to the Referee to take proofs upon, whether the sum of $700 or any other sum was paid by Lanzer upon the notes, to secure Rae's liability upon which the judgment was in part confessed, it is probable, on the proofs before him, the Referee came to a correct conclusion, that as between Rae and Lanzer, the parties to the judgment sought to be set aside, the $700 paid by Lanzer to Rae was not a loan, but in fact a payment on account of the notes, and operated as a payment of so much of the judgment.

But Rogers took the assignment of the judgment from Rae and paid him $1,250 for it, in good faith, without notice of such $700 payment, or any other payment on the judgment, supposing no part of it had been paid; and before he took the assignment and paid his money, Rogers called upon Lanzer, told him Rae was desirous of selling the judgment to him, asked Lanzer if it was all right, and whether any part of the same had been paid; and Lanzer, in reply, stated that the judgment was all right, and no part of it had been paid, and that the whole amount thereof was due.

These facts are not disputed, and there is no doubt that Rogers bought the judgment and took the assignment and paid the $1,250, relying on such statements of Lanzer.

Lanzer could not, as against Rogers, set up the payment of the $700 as a payment and discharge of so much of the judgment; nor do I think that he could enable Righter to attack the judgment in the hands of Rogers, on account of such payment, by confessing a judgment to him, Righter.

The motion, then, must be decided irrespective of the question of fact so referred to the Referee, and of the proofs and opinion of the Referee thereon.

The statement on which the judgment was confessed to Rae is clearly sufficient, except as to the last note mentioned, dated March 28, 1855, and the $238 69 for moneys paid by Rae for Lanzer, and the $103 39 for goods sold and delivered by Rae to Lanzer. As to these items, under the decisions, which are certainly conflicting, I should think the statement insufficient and defective. The amount for which the note was given is not stated, and the time or times when the goods were sold and delivered and the moneys paid is not stated, nor is it stated to whom the moneys were paid.

But the statement on which the judgment was confessed by Lanzer to Righter is equally if not more defective. In setting out the consideration of the notes, the time or times when the moneys were loaned and the goods, &c., sold, is not stated. (Freligh *vs.* Brink, 16 How. Pr. 273. Chappell *vs.* Chappell, 2 Kernan, 215. Dunham *vs.* Waterman, 17 New-York Rep. 9.)

The statement on which Righter's judgment was entered being defective, he cannot avail himself by this motion of the defects in the statement on which the judgment to Rae was confessed.

The motion of Righter must be denied with $10 costs.

W. B. Larned, for Righter; Nelson Smith, for Jason Rogers, assignee of judgment sought to be set aside.

Indictments.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—OCT. 13—BEFORE JUDGE INGERSOLL.

The Grand Jury brought in bills of indictment in the following cases:

The United States vs. *Andrew King.*—An indictment for stealing a box, on board the ship *Far West*, on the high seas.

The United States vs. *Charles Coles.*—An indictment for passing counterfeit gold dollars. The prisoner was arraigned and pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and one dollar fine.

The United States vs. *Antonio Grillo; The United States* vs. *Pasquali Patrimeno; The United States* vs. *Frederick Spadilla.*—These were all indictments for passing counterfeit half-dollars. The prisoners were arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Pasquali Patrimeno was put on his trial. It appeared that he bought a policy ticket of one Thomas Dempsey, and that after that Mr. Dempsey found a bad half-dollar in his till, and again found another after Patrimeno had bought another ticket. There was some little question of identification, however, and no bad money being found in his possession, the jury gave him the benefit of the doubt, and rendered a verdict of not guilty.

For the United States, Mr. Dwight; for the defendant, Mr. Ridgway.

Horace Greeley in Court—He Owns No Stock.

The Allaire Works vs. *Horace Greeley.*—This is a suit against the defendant as an alleged stockholder in the New-York and Galway Steamship Company. The action was brought on for trial in the Superior Court, before Justice SLOSSON. As the bland countenance of the famous defendant appeared in Court, there was a general stir, all present at once taking an interest in the case, whatever it might be.

The plaintiffs claim that they did certain work for the Steamship Company, amounting to $1,000, for which they had exhausted their remedy against the Company as a corporation and obtained no satisfaction. They now bring suit against the defendant, as a shareholder, alleging that at the time the work was done, he owned ten shares of the Company, and that he had an interest amounting at least to the sum of $1,000—the extent of their claim.

The answer denies that the defendant owned any such shares, or did own any at the time the work was done. In addition to this defence, the defendant denies that the work alleged was ever done by the plaintiff for the Company.

The plaintiff not being ready to proceed with the trial, the case was postponed to Tuesday next.

Charles A. Rapallo for the plaintiff; Van Vorst and Robinson for the defendant.

The French Slander Suit.

Auguste Ferran vs. *E. R. Le Fauchere.*—This is the action for slander reported in yesterday's TIMES, as being on trial before Judge DALY of the Common Pleas. The jury, to-day, returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $500.

In this connection we give place, by request, to the following note:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this morning's paper a lawsuit is reported headed, "A French Row and a Slander Suit—Auguste Ferran *vs.* E. R. L. Fauchere," the statement of which we believe to be exceedingly injurious to our client. Among other things, the article says the answer in the suit alleges that the plaintiff "finally absconded with a pair of horses, &c., which he concealed in Philadelphia." This, of course, is false in fact, and erroneously quoted from the answer. It further says that, at the interview in Mercer-st., "hard words ensued." This is also false in fact, and erroneously quoted. The evidence showed that no hard words ensued—the direct charge made by the defendant—and that the plaintiff appealed to the law for protection, instead of repelling by force the slander thus uttered, and even prevented a friend from avenging the insult.

The defence, although they alleged justification in their answer, did not offer any testimony in explanation or support of their averments, and the jury, after a short deliberation, rendered their verdict for $500 in favor of the plaintiff, thus sustaining the plaintiff and punishing the defendant. Yours respectfully,

HENRY A. MOTT,
WASHINGTON MURRAY,
Counsel for Plaintiff.

The Allaire Will.

Will of James P. Allaire.—The testimony in this long-litigated case has been finally closed, and the cause submitted, after an argument occupying three days, to the Surrogate, for his decision. The will is contested on the ground of informalities in execution and undue influence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—INGRAHAM, J.

Margaret T. Cooper vs. *William V. B. Cooper.*—Referred to M. Ulshoeffer, Esq., to report a suitable amount of alimony and allowance for counsel fee.

James Brown and others vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company and others.*—Motion granted.

James Brown et al. vs. *The Same.*—Motion denied without costs.

William Murdock vs. *Eliza A. Empie and others.*—Motion for resale of premises granted on the terms stated in the opinion.

Augustus C. Franscole vs. *James Gandolfer et al.*—Motion denied; defendant's costs to abide the event.

David C. Halsted vs. *Samuel Sneden et al.*—Motion granted to place cause on Calendar for the first Friday in November.

Aaron A. Degraw vs. *Lorenzo Jove.*—(Two cases.)—Motions granted.

Court Calendar—MONDAY, OCT. 17.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—*Jury Causes.*—Nos. 38, 39, 42, 53. *Admiralty Causes.*—Nos. 108, 126, 103, 104, 65, 66, 75, 76, 78, 79.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 187, 187½, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 209, 210, 211, 212, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 229, 230, 231, 233, 234, 236, 237, 7.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2173, 2135, 1413, 2157, 2199, 2013, 2067, 1287, 2219, 2223, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2241, 2243, 2247, 2249. *Part II.*—Nos. 2318, 2370, 2378, 2382, 2384, 2390, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2398½, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 341, 211, 441, 457, 66, 4, 64, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 472, 474, 475, 477, 480, 481, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 500½, 501, 502, 503.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1179, 1176, 1096, 1180, 1132, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1213. *Part II.*—Nos. 1374, 1377, 1379, 1382, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1390, 791, 1142, 1161, 1196, 1260, 1273, 1311.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

MEATS.

Most descriptions have been moderately inquired for at essentially unchanged prices.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	—	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	8	@	12½
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Veal, hindquarters, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Veal, forequarters, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	10½	@	11½
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10	@	11

Orleans, 1,000 bbls. New-Orleans at 6¾c.; and 350 hhds. Molado on terms not disclosed.

TEAS—The auction sale attracted a good attendance of buyers, and such lots as were disposed of brought full prices. Holders withdrew several lines, especially of Young Hyson, rather than make any concessions.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet; sales since Tuesday last having been confined to 32 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 7c.@8¾c.; 58 cases Seed Leaf at 10c.@ 31c.; and 62 bales Havana at 28c.@45c. ℔ D.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 29c.@29¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,500 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. 1¾d. ℔ bbl.; and 400 boxes Cheese, also by steamer, at 40s. For London, 200 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. For Hamburg, 150 bales Cotton at ¾c. ℔ D.; and, by steamer of Nov. 1, 500 bbls. Resin, at 3s.

New Planets—Interesting Statements by M. Leverrier.

From Galignani's Messenger, Sept. 22.

M. LEVERRIER, whose fame as the theoretical discoverer of the planet Neptune is well-known, has written a letter of the highest interest to M. FAYE, the astronomer, on the subject of some unaccountable discrepancies between the observations of the transits of Mercury over the disc of the sun and the results of calculation. The facts are as follows: The theory of the sun having been carefully revised, and compared with the results of 9,000 observations of that body taken at various observatories, the motion of Mercury had in its turn to be revised. Now, there are 21 observations of the inner contacts of Mercury's disk with that of the sun, taken within a period of 151 years, viz.: between 1697 and 1848, and all reliable; yet in these transits there appears to be a progressive error, which amounts to as much as nine seconds of an arc in 1736. Now, can it be supposed, to explain such a constantly repeated divergence, that such men as LALANDE, CASSINI, BOUGUER, etc., should have committed mistakes amounting to several minutes of time, and mistakes, too, progressively varying from one period to another? This would be absolutely impossible. But there is another curious circumstance, viz.: that *by increasing the secular motion of the perihelion by 38 seconds, all the above observations are found to be correct to a second, and in some cases even to half a second!* M. LEVERRIER then proceeds to show, that in order to explain this addition of 38 seconds, we should have to *increase* the mass attributed to Venus by one-tenth of its amount. This mass, calculated to be the 400,000th part of that of the sun, has been however found, by other calculations, rather *too large*, so that increasing it is out of the question. Hence M. LEVERRIER concludes that the excess of the motion of Mercury's perihelion must be owing to some other cause as yet unknown to us, and this cause he supposes to be either *a new planet, or a series of small bodies circulating between the sun and Mercury.* M FAYE, in communicating this letter to the Academy of Sciences, suggested that all the astronomers of Europe should now direct their attention to the smallest spots on the disk of the sun, in order to discover whether there were among them any minute planetary bodies which had hitherto escaped observation. Such bodies had often been looked after without success; but this proved nothing, such researches having been made at mere hazard; now, however, there were serious grounds for repeating such attempts, and total eclipses would be the most advantageous periods for observing any minute body in the immediate vicinity of the sun. A total eclipse, he added, would be visible in Spain and Algeria in July next. Suppose an astronomer at Camprey, for instance, to prepare himself exclusively for such an observation, neglecting everything else relating to the eclipse; if, a quarter of an hour before the proper time, he remained in a dark room in order to guard his eyes from the dazzling influence of the solar rays, whose effects continue for several minutes, and cause vision to be indistinct at the decisive moment, he might, as soon as the eclipse had reached its maximum, observe the heavens with the greatest accuracy, and perhaps discover what had hitherto escaped notice under less favorable circumstances.

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FOUNDRY AND FORGING ESTABLISHMENT.—The valuable establishment lately occupied by Messrs. Passayant, Archer & Co., on the north side of 26th-st., about 200 feet west of 11th-av., will be sold or leased on favorable terms, and possession can be had immediately. The premises consist of six lots of ground, four of which are held on lease expiring in May, 1868, at $200 per annum ground rent, with privilege of two renewals of twenty-one years each, and usual stipulations for improvements if not renewed. The other two lots (occupied by sheds, &c.) are held on yearly lease. The improvements on the four lots are a large brick forge and machine shop, three stories high, large cupola furnace with foundry and molding shops, steam engine, shafting and all other machinery necessary for an extensive business. There is also the entire stock of the late occupants of patterns, flasks and all usual tools and implements ready for immediate commencement of business. The premises will be leased at an annual rent, or the leasehold right sold with all the stock of patterns, flasks, tools and implements. The premises may be viewed at any time, and for further information, inventory of materials, &c., apply to DELAPIERRE & LOCKWOOD, No. 45 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN, OR WOULD exchange for other desirable property, (real estate or shipping of good class not objectionable,) an entire manufacturing interest, with the valuable patent right for the manufacture of a staple article of superior quality, of large and steady consumption and ready sale. The manufactory in complete order and located in this immediate vicinity.
This opportunity offers inducements to any parties in good standing desirous of taking an established business, or extending their own in a reliable way. Address H. L., with real name, Box No. 4,118 Post-office.

MERCHANDISE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for farming lands in Michigan and cash. The lands are advantageously located, well timbered and watered, and susceptible of high cultivation; are contiguous by rail, plank, and the ordinary country roads to good markets. Farms of any size to suit. Title perfect. Cash and lands will be given for good merchandise—dry goods preferred—to any reasonable amount. Address T., Box No. 1,736 Post-office.

THE ADVERTISER IS PREPARED TO exhibit samples of a staple article of merchandise, which in many respects is superior to the ordinary merchantable article, and which can be produced at one fourth its cost. The method of its production is protected by patent. The rights for a limited number of States will be sold at reasonable rates.
Office No. 39 Ann-st., Room No. 2; Box No. 4,534 New-York Post-office.

$3,200.—A HALF-INTEREST IN A first-class wholesale and retail confectionery in Broadway for sale—established several years and now doing a large business. Ill health the cause of selling. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 BROADWAY.

$10,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL partner in a safe profitable and established business, to invest Ten Thousand Dollars for three or five years. The most satisfactory evidence will be given of the character of the business and parties engaged. Address J. C., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A party already established in the sewing-machine business, which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a stock company; an excellent investment guaranteed. Direct MACHINE, Box No. 2,500 Post-office, with full address and residence.

A PHYSICIAN OF EXPERIENCE, WHO wishes to devote himself to Gynecology as a specialty, and invest two or three thousand dollars very advantageously, can hear of a rare chance by addressing GYNECOLOGY, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED—AS PARTNER in an established ready-sale business: one who is acquainted with the clothing trade, with some capital, can do well. Address A. X., Box No. 134 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

$5 HANDSOME PRIZES $5
FOR
TARGET COMPANIES.
PLATED GOODS, EXPRESSLY DESIGNED FOR PRIZES,
AND PRESENTS FOR SOCIETIES AND SCHOOLS.
A new and large assortment.
A call is solicited. Goods shown cheerfully to all.
W. E. MURRAY, No. 272 John-st,

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
PROF. O. M. MITCHEL
Will deliver
FOUR NEW LECTURES
ON
ASTRONOMY,
in
PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Oct. 21, 24, 26, 27, inst. Single tickets 25 cents; 75 cents for the Course. For sale at the Rooms of the Association; at Swayne's, No. 210 Fulton-st.; at Nevin's, No. 180 Fulton-st.; and at Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st.

THE MEMBERS OF THE IRISH DEPUTATION will preach SABBATH, Oct. 16, as follows:
The Rev. Dr. EDGAR,
At 10½ A. M., in the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts.
At 3½ P. M., in Rutgers-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Henry. (Dr. Krebs'.)
At 7½ P. M., in the Dutch Church corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st.
The Rev. S. M. DILL,
At 10½ A. M., in the University-place Church, corner of 10th-st., (the Rev. Dr. Potts'.)
At 3½ P. M., in the Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 29th-st., (the Rev. Mr. Barnard's.)
At 7½ P. M., in the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th-st., (late Dr. Alexander's.)
The Rev. D. WILSON,
At 10½ A. M., in the 14th-st., Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., (Dr. A. D. Smith's.)
At 3½ P. M., in the Jane-st. Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. Mr. Brash's.)
At 7½ P. M., in the United Presbyterian Church on 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs., (the Rev. Mr. Thompson's.)
A collection will be taken up at the close of each service in aid of the mission of the deputation, except where a different arrangement may have been made by the congregation.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEAR SEVENTH-AVENUE.—The Rev. Mr. WILSON, one of the Delegates from the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, the Rev. JAMES THOMPSON, in the MORNING at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—34TH-STREET.—The Pastor, Rev. J. L. G. MCKOWN, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subject in the morning—*Our ignorance of the mysteries of God's providence no argument against His exercise of the purest benevolence and affection towards us.* Evening subject—*The way of the transgressor is hard.*

CHAPEL OF THE BROOME-STREET DUTCH CHURCH—Corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. Prof. WOODBRIDGE; at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, the Rev. PETER STRYKER. Subject of the evening discourse *Babel*, the first of a short series of sermons on *The significant places mentioned in the Bible.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER—Foot of Laight-st., North River.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, minister in charge. Subject, in the Forenoon—*The Righteous Like the Palm Tree*; in the Afternoon—*Elijah on Mount Carmel.* Services begin at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—THE REV. D. J. ROBINSON preaches every SABBATH in Hall No. 24, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Seats free. Subjects next Sabbath A. M.—*Ninth Chapter of Daniel—Messiah's first Advent, its Time, Object and Results.* P. M.—*The Eleventh Chapter of Daniel—Gabriel's Exposition of the Vision Illustrated, with Maps and Charts.* "Come and see."

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION SERVICES.—Rev. PHILIP SCHUFF, D.D., Professor in the Theological Seminary, Mercersburgh, Pa., will preach in the Great Hall of the Cooper Institute, NEXT SABBATH at 10½ A. M. Prayer Meeting at same place at 3 P. M. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—THE REV. JASON F. WALKER, late of the Methodist Church, is engaged to speak at Dodsworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Oct 18; MORNING, 10½; EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Subject for the Evening—*The Trilemma of Protestantism, or movement of Faith which follows its "Suspense."*

NEW-YORK CONFERENCE CITY MISSION.—The Second Quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in the 30th-st. M. E. Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. W. W. CORNELL, Esq., and the Rev. W. H. FERRIS are to address the meeting. The friends of the mission are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES and others, willing to promote their welfare, the Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Oral services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; by signs at 3 P. M. The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, Rector of Christ Church, Pelham, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—A course of lectures on *Heaven*, will be commenced by the Rev. B. F. BARRETT, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject of the first lecture: *Angels, and their Relation to the Human Race.*

THE REV. GEO. R. CROOKS, D. D., WILL preach in the 17th-st. M. E. Church, near 2d-av., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and the Rev. J. A. ROCHE in the evening at 7. The Rev. W. F. WATKINS, of Mamaroneck will preach every evening next week at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.—THE REV. DR. Thompson's third lecture on this subject will be reviewed TO-MORROW EVENING, at Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., by the Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. SAMUEL FARMER, OF WILLIAMSBURGH will preach, D. V., NEXT LORD'S DAY, 16th inst., in Lamartine Hall corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. JOHN SERVICE will preach in the same place. Subject for the evening—*All are Yours.*

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject, the first of two Sabbath Evening discourses, on "*The Day of Judgment.*" Seats free, and the public generally invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 16th inst., at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND; at 3 A. M. by the Rev. J. HAYWARD; at 7, EVENING, by the pastor, Rev. Dr. MITCHELL, followed by a prayer-meeting. Seats free.

DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—A SERmon will be preached by the Pastor, the Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD, for the N. Y. Conference City Mission Society, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Friends of home efforts are invited to attend.

THE REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, THE Pastor, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN UNION, BROOKLYN.—A DISCourse will be delivered before them at Polytechnic Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, at 8 o'clock, by R. S. STORRS, Jr., D.D. The public are invited.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—WILLIAMSburgh, corner of 4th and South 3d sts.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The pastor, the Rev. B. FFERRIS, gives his fifth lecture on his recent foreign tour in the EVENING.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

THIRD-AV. RAILROAD DEPOT, BETWEEN 65th and 66th sts., Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church. Preaching by Rev. ALBERT B. KING, at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 P. M.

THE REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL deliver TO-MORROW EVENING, the fifth of his series of Sabbath Evening Discourses, in Market-street Church, near East Broadway. Subject—*Union to Christ as Typified by Marriage.*

SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, Oct. 13, at 10½ A. M. The annual Prayer-Meeting at 3 P. M. The annual Bible Sermon will be preached by the Pastor, the Rev. R. C. PUTNEY, at 10½ A. M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION of New York (Union) will hold their regular monthly meeting on MONDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Market-st. Church, corner of Henry-st. Friends, come with us and tell us how to teach.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—THE REV. J. B. FLAGG, of Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CARLTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching in the MORNING by the Rev. WM. MORRIS, presiding Elder; and in the EVENING by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Subject—*Belshazzar's Feast.*

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER of Broome and Greene sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. PETER STRYKER; at 3½ P. M. by the Rev. Prof. WOODBRIDGE.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder WM. STUART, of Philadelphia, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The End of Time.* Seats free. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 2 P. M.

THE REV. MR. DILL, OF THE IRISH DELegation, will preach in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church (corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.,) TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

THE REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL preach in Trenor's Hall, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Entrance in 34th-st.

THE REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL will preach every SUNDAY EVENING, at the Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, commencing Oct. 23, at 7½ o'clock.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOLLYN.—The Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT, the Pastor, will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle next SABBATH, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. J. E. SEARLES WILL PREACH in the York-street M. E. Church TO-MORROW. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Subject for evening—*The Temptation of Christ.* Seats free.

EAST BROOKLYN BAPTIST CHURCH—Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av.—The Rev. HIRAM HUTCHINGS, pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats provided for strangers.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY—Broadway and 32d-st. The Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Subject for the morning—*The Soul of Honor.* Evening—*The Mission of Liberal Christianity.*

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORfolk-st. Baptist Church, will preach in Union Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway, next SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. Dr. CUTLER, (D. V.,) preaches in the MORNING, and the Rev. Mr. CHIPMAN at 3½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PILGRIM YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. WM. H. MILBURN (the Blind Preacher) will deliver a lecture at Continental Hall, corner 8th-av. and 34th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject: *Manna in the Wilderness; or, Old Preachers and their Preaching in the West.* Tickets 25 cents, the proceeds to be appropriated to the building fund of the Pilgrim Baptist Church.

THE REV. DR. McMENAMY, AND MISsionary friends of the various evangelical denominations, will meet in friendly conversation the advocates of Transubstantiation and the Romish half-communion, in the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, No. 178 Prince-st., near Thompson-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. M. F. LIEBENAU, of New-Paltz, will preach TO-MORROW Oct. 23, the Rev. Mr. WILD; Oct. 30, the Rev. N. E. SMITH; Nov. 6, Introductory Sermon by, and installation of, the Rev. JOHN M. C. HOLMES. Children's meetings THURSDAY and SUNDAY EVENINGS.

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. ADAM MCCLELLAND, (who is blind,) Pastor, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free to strangers. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE REV. O. S. SAINT JOHN WILL preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Dufield-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rector of St. George's Church, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. A special collection will be made on behalf of this Church. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. JANES. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free. Union prayer meeting daily from 12 to 1 o'clock.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d-avs. Preaching SABBATH (16th) at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Rev. J. HARTWELL, of the Rock River Conference; and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. H. S. DEAL, of the California Conference. All seats free.

SHAMEFUL HISTORY OF SUNDAY LAWS, SINCE THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION.—Rev. J. L. HATCH will lecture on this subject TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Rev. Dr. MAXSON'S Church in 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. All are invited. To be followed by a free discussion.

GETHSEMANE BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner 39th-st. and 3d-av. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, the Rev. D. S. PARMELEE. Seats free. The public are invited. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE REV. A. PINNEY, FROM ZANESVILLE, Ohio, is expected to preach at the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 41st-st. and 6th-av., next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORNER Avenue B and 9th-st. Preaching on SUNDAY, Oct. 16, by the Rev. J. F. NEWMAN, at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. D. D. CRAWFORD at 3 o'clock P. M., and the Rev. Dr. MITCHELL at 7 o'clock.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—The Rev. B. F. BARRETT will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and lecture in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

THE REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH in the Bethany Baptist Church, corner 57th-st. and 2d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 7 P. M., and also lecture in the same place on the following TUESDAY EVENING.

THE REV. MR. SNYDER WILL PREACH in the Northwest Presbyterian Church TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. L. H. VANDOREN at 7½ P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; would have no objections to take care of children, or would do light chamberwork. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring sts. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady past middle age, of domestic habits, cheerful, obliging disposition, as nurse to an invalid and companion, or to assist in housekeeping, or in any other capacity that is agreeable, not menial; a comfortable home more of an object than a high salary. Address M. M., Williamsburgh Post-office.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND OBLIGING young woman, a situation. She is a good cook, and baker of bread and biscuit, &c., and an excellent washer and ironer. Would do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework. Good reference. No objections to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, this day or Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing, and is a good shirt maker; would have no objection to do chamberwork or to wait on grown children. Can be seen till engaged at her present employer's, No. 109 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washing and ironing, or waiting alone; is a first-class waitress; the best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 224 7th-av., in the fancy-store, corner of 25th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG IRISH LADY, JUST ARrived in this country, is most anxious to obtain a situation as companion to an elderly or an invalid lady where she would make herself generally useful. Most respectable references can be given. Address M. J. D., care of Mrs. Gough, No. 128 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A TRULY FAITHFUL AND COMpetent young woman, highly recommended, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; can do up fine clothes in the neatest manner, and also fluting; wages $7 to $8 per month. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs,

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER who understands all kinds of children's clothes, to engage by the week or month; can operate with Wheeler & Wilson's Machine. Notes will be answered at all times. Superior reference. Apply at No. 735 8th-av., between 50th and 51st sts., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND OBLIGING young woman, a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker of bread and biscuit; is also an excellent laundress; has the best of reference, and is willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to take care of children; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 283 West 17th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman of many years experience in the care of infants; can take entire charge and bring them up by hand, or growing children; is a good seamstress. Best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 154 East 25th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 238 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSIONAL cook, in a private family; perfectly understands her business, meats, game, soups, confectionery in all its branches; best of City reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NURSE, A SITUATION TO CARE for a baby; is competent to take entire charge of it from its birth, or to bring it up by hand. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 95 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHIES a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; good City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 226 Mulberry-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy Protestant girl, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 252 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and washing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; can go well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 136 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST TRUSTWORTHY WOman, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing; wages $9; City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good bread baker; also, soups, meats, game, poultry, jellies, and all kinds of desserts. Apply, for two days, at No. 109 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress or good plain cook, or washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable Scotch girl, as child's nurse and light chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at Room No. 27 Union-square.

HOUSEKEEPER—A LADY WHO IS EXPErienced in household affairs, and who possesses superior qualifications for the social and moral training of a family of children, wishes to obtain a situation in such a capacity. She can also instruct in Music, Guitar and Singing. The country not objected to. Most satisfactory references can be given, and will be required. Address R. D., Box No. 3,149 Post-office, New-York.

AN ENGLISH LADY DESIRES TO ENGAGE herself as nurse or governess in a family, (an Episcopal family is preferred,) where she may have the sole care and instruction of young children. She speaks French fluently, and teaches it, if desired. Inquire of the Rev. Mr. MORGAN DIX, No. 31 Vesey-st.

A YOUNG LADY, OF THE HIGHEST respectability, desires a situation as companion to a lady, or governess for children; or would accept a situation as house-keeper; south or west preferred; salary no object; references exchanged. Address MISS KATE LEE, Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—Call at the late Institute and Home for Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress, nursing or waiting on a lady, or to do chamberwork; has good City reference. Apply at No. 143 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewer. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 255 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse; is capable of taking care of a child from its birth. Best of references. Call at her present place, No. 128 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or as waitress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, north of 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse; is a good plain sewer; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 52 Charles-st. R. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 31 Charles-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a Protestant, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. The best of reference given. Apply at No. 99 East 22d-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A GOOD COOK, the other as laundress; have the best of City reference. Apply at No. 89 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a respectable healthy young woman, with a full breast of milk. Apply at No. 78 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—TO TAKE IN WASHING FROM GENtlemen or a private family; best of City reference produced. Apply at No. 44 West 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a sober, steady single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses in all their diseases, and a good coachman of long experience in both Europe and America; has the best City reference; has no objection to the country or to travel. Any address left for M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN HAVING HAD SIX years' experience in a country grocery store, desires a situation in the grocery business; is able and willing to work; no objection to going South or West; satisfactory reference given. Address INDUSTRY, Westchester, Westchester County, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN, without children; is competent to take charge of a country place; both farming and out-door gardening; wife is a good dairy woman; has been many years in this country; can give satisfactory references. Address, or apply, to J. C., at Smith's Seed-store, 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable, Protestant man; he perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver. Can produce first-class City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability for the last eight years. Address M. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S PLACE BY A MAN who fully understands his trade; also farming and the raising of all kinds of farm stock; has over 15 years' experience near this City, and can be recommended for that time. Address J. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A COACHMAN; HE perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; can give good City references for the past twelve years, as to honesty and sobriety. Address R. H., No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A JEWELRY STORE, or an agency to travel for some establishment; or a situation in a sewing-machine establishment; is a natural mechanic; best of reference given. Address H. C. G., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, married, and without a family, a situation; has no objection to take the charge of a farm, and can be highly recommended as to capability and integrity; is a Protestant. Address C. L., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A STRONG, ACtive young man, (a Protestant;) can fill the situation of either porter or coachman; can furnish the best of testimonials; writes a good hand. Address A. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man 22 years of age; understands his business; can give good recommendation; has no objection to make himself useful. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WAN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Money—Bathing.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Carlmilhan, Or, The Spirit of the Wreck—The Frisky Cobbler—The Regatta—Paddy Nutes' Boy.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Out of the Depths—Soiers Dansante. Evening: Out of the Depths—M. Duchaumeau.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Un Caprice—Qui se Ressemble se Gene—Toinette et son Carabinier.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON & CO.'S GRAND CIRCUS—Broadway and Thirteenth-street.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Africa* arrived at this port yesterday, with two days later intelligence. From the article in the Paris *Pays*, to which we yesterday referred, it appears that our Minister, Mr. Ward, was taken to the residence allotted him in Peking, and would be kept there in strict confinement until an interview with the Emperor was allowed. After the interview the American Minister was to be reconducted to the frontier in the same way as that in which he came.

The political intelligence by the *Africa* is of some interest. The *Moniteur* denies that it is part of the Napoleonic policy to place a scion of the house on a Central-Italian throne. It is now affirmed that Tuscany will be restored to the House of Lorraine, that the young Duke of Parma will obtain the sovereignty of Modena and that the Duchy of Parma will be annexed to Piedmont. The *Pays*, a semi-official journal, expresses the opinion that a treaty of peace will be signed at Zurich, and that the expediency of convening a European Congress may subsequently be considered.

The San Juan dispute continues to be a fruitful theme for the London journals. They insist that Gen. Harney's occupation shall be disavowed at Washington before negotiations can be even commenced.

Last evening Mr. A. V. Stout, City Chamberlain, was the recipient of an excellent portrait of himself, executed by Mr. Elliot, and presented by the members of the Police Department. The portrait was presented as a token of their gratitude for his generosity in furnishing the money for their salaries at a time when there was no money in the treasury for that purpose, and when many of them must have suffered had they not been relieved by him. The presentation address was made by Capt. Squires, and was appropriately responded to by the recipient. Other speeches were made after refreshments had been partaken of.

The intelligence we receive from the Rio Grande is not of a character to allay apprehension. Gen. Twiggs, the Commander of that military district, declines to detach troops for the protection of Brownsville, on the indisputable ground that the threatening attitude of the Indians on the frontier requires every man to be at his present post. From New-Mexico news of a similar character reaches us; the savages preparing for a general war upon the whites.

Our Washington dispatch states that the affairs of the Agricultural Bureau are undergoing a thorough investigation. The discovery of a deficit, which may amount to $100,000, is anticipated. Judge Douglas' reply to Judge Black will appear next week. President Buchanan authorizes a positive denial of the statement that it was his intention to prosecute Mr. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, for an alleged libel, which was contained in an article published by that paper on the death of Mr. Broderick.

The annual inspection of the First, Third, Ninth, and Fifty-fifth Regiments, took place yesterday at Hamilton Park. The various Regiments passed a satisfactory inspection. There were nearly one thousand troops on the ground. The proceedings closed about 4 o'clock P. M.

In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday James W. Vanderhoff recovered a verdict of $900 against the Brooklyn Ferry Company and the Williamsburgh Ferry Company, for injuries received while a passenger on board the *Oneota*, on Sept. 7, 1858, by a collision between that boat and the *George Washington*—boats owned by the above-named Companies.

The Stock Market, after a dull day's business, closed in the afternoon at an advance of ½ @ ¾ cent. on the Share list, with a little more spirit in the bidding, especially in New-York Central and Galena and Chicago. Prices for State Stocks steady, with only a small business. In the Money Market, Discounts were easy, and the demand on call moderate. Exchange firmer, at 110 on London, and f.5.15@f.5.13¾ on Paris.

Flour was more freely offered than it was required by purchasers. Prices closed lower. Wheat and Corn were depressed. Cotton was quiet. Provisions were moderately active. Pork declined. Beef was advancing. Coffee, Molasses, Sugars and Teas were in good request at full rates. Fish, Hides, Leather, Rice, Tobacco and Metals were in limited demand. Hay, Hops, Naval Stores, Fish Oils and Linseed Oil, were inquired for. The freight engagements include Flour, by steamer, for Liverpool, at 2s. 1½d.; by packet, for Glasgow and London, respectively, at 2s. 3d. per bbl.

Mexican Relations.

The Washington *States*, commenting on the manner in which the French Emperor treats the Italian question, expresses the wish that our President had power to deal with the "Italian Question" at our doors. It says:

"We, too, have a Mediterranean washing our shores, which asks for nothing more than to be converted into an American lake. Will *Congress* wait until the duty assigned to us by Providence be performed by France or England while we are tamely looking on, or will it *authorize the President*, at its very next session, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States for the purpose of protecting our interests and extending our legitimate influence over Mexico, our distracted Southern neighbor?"

The President does not need, *as yet*, any additional power from Congress or any other quarter, to deal with the Mexican question. By the Constitution he has full authority to negotiate treaties and to submit them to the Senate for its action. As things stand now, this is all the power he needs. The Mexican Government is ready and anxious to conclude such treaty arrangements with the United States as will answer every purpose which the *States* has in view. It has already offered to give us full power to protect our rights and extend our legitimate interests in that country. The President has ample authority to assent to such an arrangement, and must not endeavor to escape the responsibility by throwing it upon Congress. He needs no more power,—he need not resort to the army or navy,—to secure our rights and promote our interests. We want no new war with Mexico;—every legitimate interest involved can be better protected by peace than by hostilities. The Mexican Government is disposed to be more than friendly;—it wishes to be on terms of cordiality, and has proposed an alliance which would in fact make the United States the arbiter of Mexican destinies. Let Mr. Buchanan act upon this proposition, instead of evading the responsibility by asking of Congress power which he does not need and which that body will not grant.

The Mexican question ought not to be submitted to Congress in the present state of our relations with that country. It is purely a matter of Executive disposition. It can be settled permanently and effectually by the treaty-making power. The moment it is submitted to Congress, it becomes a foot-ball for politicians and a mere make-weight in the scale of party-contests. The inevitable *negro* will instantly be made the pivot on which the interests of the nation are to turn. We hope it may be kept out of that maelstrom. Let the President regard and treat it as a question of diplomacy. Let him make such treaty arrangements with Mexico as our rights and interests require. Let him put the United States in their proper position as friends, neighbors and protectors of the adjoining Republic and thus take the whole subject out of the reach of France and England, who, in default of our action, must inevitably undertake the adjustment of the difficulty. And then let him appeal to the Senate and the country for the ratification of his acts.

Our Flag in China.

The Paris *Pays* asserts positively that the American Minister has arrived in Peking,—that he ascended one of the branches of the Pei-ho with his legation, having been conveyed in a *box* open at the top and drawn by oxen! and that "while awaiting an interview with the Emperor, he was required not to leave the residence assigned to him." This latter clause probably translates the phrase *tenu enfermé*, reported by telegraph from St. Petersburg to the Paris *Patrie*, which the English journals, with a natural desire to stimulate American sensibility, interpreted to mean that he had been *imprisoned* and was kept in close confinement. We have some doubt as to the truth of the whole story. We do not feel at all certain that Mr. Ward had reached Peking at the date named, though he may possibly have done so. If he has, his good luck has been due to his good sense:—he has gone there because he chose to take the route pointed out by the Chinese authorities, rather than the one which the English and French ambassadors preferred. That he has been "imprisoned" we do not believe,—though he may have been required to reside in one house and not permitted to circulate freely about the country, while awaiting an interview with the Emperor. Even such a qualified restriction upon his movements may not seem to us quite in accordance with international comity; but we hope we shall not be required, or expected, to go to war with China on account of it.

The fact is, any attempt to hold China to the letter of international law would be absurd. She knows and cares nothing about such a code,—has never acknowledged its obligations, and cannot be held amenable to them. If we go there, we go with a perfect understanding of that fact. She wants nothing whatever to do with any foreign nation. She recognizes their existence only because she cannot help herself:—and any attempt to drive her from her isolation and force her into the family of nations, is an infringement of her rights, and must expect the most strenuous resistance she can make. She has agreed that we may maintain certain relations with her, and that we may send a Minister to Peking to ratify the contract. We have a right to hold her to that agreement, and thus far it is only just to say we have no reason to charge her with seeking to evade it.

But we certainly are not bound to seek occasions of quarrel with China, nor have we any interest in a war with that country; and unless our Minister has received some flagrant personal outrage, which it will be impossible for us to overlook, we trust that special pains will be taken by our Government to avoid hostilities, either in combination with England and France, or upon our own responsibility. Those nations may seek a war. They may have ulterior designs which may make a war desirable and profitable to them. And they will naturally enough seek, by every possible means, to secure our coöperation and aid in its prosecution. But what have we to gain by a war with China? We seek no conquests there. We need none of her territory. We desire no influence with her rulers, no control over her Government, no part or lot in the direction of her energies or the rule of her people. We have no possessions in Asia to be threatened by her proximity,—no frontiers to be defended by her alliance. We are thousands of miles away from her shores, and the only intercourse we shall ever maintain with her people will be through our shipping merchants, and for the purpose of exchanging such commodities as each may find a profit in taking from the other. This kind of intercourse cannot be increased by war. Commerce does not thrive upon hostilities. Our trade with China is quite as large and quite as profitable as it would be after the most successful war we could possibly wage against her. And, so far as considerations of commerce are concerned, if France and England are to be at war with China, our interest lies conspicuously in the preservation of peace. While they are fighting, we can be trading; and our operations will be by far the most profitable of the two.

This, it will be said, is a low, sordid and selfish aspect of the question. While the two great leading nations of civilized Europe are combining to break down the iron barriers of Asiatic pride and exclusiveness, it is scarcely generous or magnanimous for the American Republic to hold herself aloof from the contest and be governed exclusively by her selfish interests in the matter. The appeal is plausible enough,—but it is unsound, and will prove, we trust, unavailing. Neither France nor England are waging this war in the interest of civilization. Each has her own purposes of ambition or of gain to serve by its prosecution. Both are quite as selfish in waging the war as we should be in keeping out of it. We are skeptics in regard to the disinterestedness of national action. We have little faith in national sympathies—still less in the disposition of any one nation to sacrifice its own interests for a general good. France and England once firmly planted upon the coast of China,—with naval stations, powerful fleets, new Cherbourgs and Portsmouths on the western shore of the Pacific sea—would be a little more convenient to our Pacific possessions than we should consider at all desirable. At all events we see no reason why we should aid them in planting their batteries upon such an advanced position. Whatever England and France may do, we hope that *we* shall have no war with China.

The Fall elections indicate the triumph of the Republican Party. In Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and other States from which returns have been received, the Democratic candidates are either defeated, or succeed by greatly diminished majorities; and everything indicates a similar result in the States where elections are yet to be held. This naturally encourages the Republicans to expect an easy victory in 1860. The hope under the circumstances is natural enough, and stands a very good chance of being realized. To any unprejudiced observer it seems very clear that, upon its present platform, and saddled with the responsibility of the Administration, the Democracy cannot escape defeat. To begin with, there is a very general impression abroad that the Democratic Party has been in power long enough, and that the time has arrived for a change. This of itself will go a good way towards deciding the result. But, added to it is the sentiment of profound disgust at the conduct and policy of the present Administration. Mr. Buchanan has alienated the great body even of his own party by his disgraceful subserviency to sectional influences, and by the habitual betrayal of his best friends.

We think the great mass of the Democrats throughout the whole country feel perfectly satisfied that with Mr. Buchanan, or any candidate identified with his Administration and representing his policy, they are doomed to defeat. Senator Douglas, in spite of all the assaults made upon him, and even of his own mistakes, holds the only political position upon which the Democracy can hope to carry any considerable number of the Northern States. If he should be nominated by the Charleston Convention, upon the Cincinnati platform, and with the aid or even assent of the Southern States, his election seems to be as certain as any contingent event can be. If he should carry the whole South, he would be certain to add enough Northern States to give him the election. If the ultra Southern States should bolt his nomination and put up a candidate of their own against him, that movement would give him three Northern votes where it would cost him one at the South.

The whole question seems, therefore, to turn upon his nomination. The Southern Press and Southern political leaders just at present are very emphatic and explicit in denouncing him. There are exceptions, it is true, in every Southern State: but the general current of opinion at the South is decidedly against him. We do not, however, attribute very great importance to this circumstance. The South knows perfectly that the North has the power to nominate the candidate this time, and that if they hope for Northern votes, they must consult Northern sentiment. But just in proportion to the clearness of this conviction on their part will be the energy and tenacity with which they will in advance urge their own views and interests, since it is only thus that the leaders can retain hold enough on the sentiment of the South to bring them eventually to the support of a Northern nominee. When, however, the Charleston Convention meets, the question will not be one of personal preference, of local interest and prejudice, and still less of factious resentment,—but of success. Democratic Conventions never meet to prepare for defeat. Their candidates are never selected for such a fate. They are never likely to throw aside their strongest man and take up one whose chances of success are more doubtful. If it shall seem to that Convention that Douglas will command more votes than any other candidate, he will be nominated,—with the acquiescence of enough Southern votes to save him from the reproach of being a sectional nominee. The language of the Southern Democratic Press,—from which we give some extracts this morning,—to our minds indicate clearly such a result. We confess we see no prospect of a Democratic victory with any other candidate; while with him the party would stand at least a very fair chance of sweeping the Union.

All this speculation, however, is based upon the actual condition of political affairs. A year is yet to elapse before the election; and that is quite time enough for an active, able and rash man like Mr. Douglas to ruin himself twice over.

The Duty of Charity.

When we say that there are in this City, as well as all over this country, a very large number of excellent institutions, the objects of which are the spread of religion, the relief of misery, destitution, the extirpation of vice, the education of uncared-for and abandoned children, and which find the utmost difficulties, not only in carrying on their operations on anything like an efficient scale, but in keeping themselves in existence at all, we state something with which everybody is only too familiar. We do not need to enumerate the charities which are compelled to stand by in the course of every year and see many perish for want of a few thousand dollars more of revenue. We all know them. Great numbers of the community do as much for them as their means will allow. Great numbers more ought to do a great deal, and yet do nothing at all; and it is only by pressing the matter upon the attention of the latter that our own unfortunates can get their due. We may say, without danger of exaggeration, that if every man in New-York subscribed to the very best of his ability to every religious and charitable organization amongst us, we should still be anything but a model community.

In these circumstances we cannot help saying that we do not, by any means, sympathize with the griefs of Dr. Waddington, as expressed by him at the meeting called the other evening by the New-England Society, to aid him in collecting money for the erection of a church in London, in memory of the Pilgrim Fathers. Nor do we agree with Mr. Evarts, who presided on that occasion, that New-York will be indelibly "disgraced" if she does not make a considerable addition to the $4,000 which Dr. Waddington has in hand.

Audacious as it may seem, in the teeth of the gentle reproaches which the reverend gentleman has heaped upon us, we have no hesitation in saying that we do not think the descendants of the pilgrims, or anybody else out of England, under any obligation to do anything in the matter. If we are asked to contribute, as a mere act of good will to the persons who are engaged in getting up the Church, we can answer emphatically that every New-Yorker who gives away money for any such purpose, while great masses of our own people are ignorant, wicked, badly fed, degraded in body and mind, does us and himself and all good causes a great wrong. If, on the other hand, as Mr. Evarts seems to think, we are expected to contribute, as a duty to the memory of our Puritan ancestors, we can say with great truth that the memory aforesaid has received, and still receives, all possible honor at our hands.

It would be difficult to mention a mode of testifying our respect for their virtues, their sacrifices, their heroism, which we have not resorted to. We have built churches to them — erected monuments to them, written about them and sung about them, dined and made speeches about them, and, morever, have preserved in our laws and manners, as we are proud and happy to say, a large portion of the spirit by which they were animated. Certainly New-York and New-England are the last places in the world in which complaints can fairly be made of disrespect or inattention to the claims of the Pilgrim fathers upon the pious gratitude and respect of their posterity. But we may add that we think the erection of a church or monument of some sort to their memory by the English people with English funds an eminently fit and proper proceeding. The ancestors of one portion of the British public most shamefully and disgracefully and unconstitutionally persecuted them for worshipping God in their own way, to such a degree that they had to leave house and home, and face all those horrors in the wilderness with which everybody is now so familiar. The ancestors of another portion, probably that which Dr. Waddington more particularly represents, though they agreed with the exiles in doctrine, did not feel called upon to make the same sacrifices for the faith. Now we can think of nothing more proper and becoming than that the descendants of these two parties, the persecuting Royalists and the Puritans who stayed at home, should unite in constructing with their own money a grand and lasting memorial to the men of the great English exodus. Instead of our being reproached for our neglect of their memory, we might very well call Dr. Waddington and his friends to account for having as yet done nothing in England to honor some of the greatest names in her history, the men who bore the noblest testimony that was ever borne to those great principles of civil and religious liberty, to her recognition of which, though tardy, she owes her present commanding position amongst the nations of the earth.

Naval Statistics.

A person by the name of Hans Busk, whose name would seem to imply a Scandinavian origin, but who professes to be a British subject, has recently published a rather flimsy book in London on the "Navies of the World," with the specific object of healing the wounds inflicted on the national vanity of England by the revelations which have of late years been made as to the steady increase both in numbers and in efficiency of the naval forces of France. The book is a very hasty compilation from easily accessible sources, thrown together with but little regard to accuracy in matters of fact, or to judgment in matters of criticism; and is already on the other side of the water drifting into oblivion. It has however been rather clumsily dragged from the darkness by our amiable cotemporary of the New-York *Evening Post*, for the purpose of affording an opportunity for a slight display of ignorant impertinence towards this journal. The general worthlessness of the work in question is sufficiently recognized by the *Post* itself, which denounces the wretched Mr. Busk for proving false to his title-page, for treating "most important affairs as secondary," for "altogether omitting any allusion to the manual material of several prominent navies," for "neglecting to furnish the number of guns even in the British navy," and for failing to give any "complete or intelligible statement" of the matters on which he pretends to make himself an authority. So far as Busk is concerned, these sweeping attacks are successful enough. But the *Post* having made them, deliberately goes on to quote with approval a very silly allusion of this very silly author to the New-York Times; and professes, as of its own knowledge, to indorse his random assertion that "an account of the French Navy, given in the Times of November last, turns out to have been *ludicrously incorrect*." Mr. Busk is at least a recognizable if not a respectable entity, and utters his foolish slanders on his own responsibility. To repeat them in this reckless manner is an act which all honest men will qualify much more appropriately than we now care to do. The facts in the case simply are that, not in November, but in December last, we published an article specifically intended to illustrate the condition of our own navy as compared with that of other countries whose actual naval force appeared to us to be at that time a matter of general interest. That article was extensively quoted abroad, and contributed not a little to fix public attention upon the changes which the last few years have brought about in the balance of naval power for immediate employment as between England and France. In that article we estimated the French steam line-of-battle ships afloat in 1858, at 33; the English at 52. *Precisely the same figures* have since been publicly given to the world by the First Lord of the English Admiralty, Sir John Pakington, in an authoritative speech. We gave the number of French steam-frigates afloat in 1858 as 28. The official *Etat de la Marine* for 1859 gives the number of these vessels now afloat as 31. We gave the number of steam sloops and smaller vessels as 129. The *Etat de la Marine* gives the same in 1859 as 123. The *Evening Post*, after relieving its mind by this fling at its neighbors, undertakes to give a comparative naval list of its own, embracing literally all the world "from China to Peru." In this list the actual steamnavy of France is set down at 270 vessels; the sailing-navy of the same Power at 180 vessels, and the total number of French guns afloat at 8,500. In the official *Etat de la Marine* for 1859, the steam-navy of France is set down at 209 vessels; the sailing-navy at 252 vessels, and the number of French guns afloat at 12,520! The same naval list of the *Evening Post* calmly contributes to the Imperial Navy of Austria an imaginary fleet of vessels larger than the whole effective navy of the United States. The actual Austrian navy, according to the *Almanach de Gotha*, which was no doubt the *Post's* authority, consists of 135 vessels *all told*, mounting 852 guns and manned by 8,707 men. According to the *Evening Post*, the Austrian navy consists of 136 steamers and 129 *sailing vessels*, "*mounting* in all 852 guns and manned by 8,707 men." The sailing fleet of Austria, according to the *Post*, must be a very mild and innocent fleet indeed. But if Austria is thus enriched with a spectral fleet of "Flying Dutchmen," Holland has to bear the expense of the transfer. The sturdy little kingdom of the Low Countries, which boasts on her official lists of 34 war steamers of all grades, is cut down by the *Post* to 18; her total naval force of 1800 guns shorn of a round thousand cannon, and her naval *personnel* set down at "about 4,000 men," in spite of the fact that on the 1st Jan., 1858, she had 5,495 men in active service, without comprising the Lascar sailors of the East India Company's service, numbering 475, and nearly 900 marines serving on shore! Great Britain fares with the *Post* almost as hardly as Holland. While the "Navy List" of Her Britannic Majesty's Government gives us a total of about 550 vessels as the actual force of the English navy both afloat and building, and estimates the gun-boats and harbor vessels at 280 more; the *Evening Post* gives us 450 steamers, and 140 sailing ships, or 590 men-of-war in all *as* the whole naval force of England, and reduces the 16,000 guns of the naval estimates to 10,000. It is natural enough that the *Evening Post* should have made these and other "ludicrous" blunders, which we have neither time nor space now to correct. For it is not easy to "cram" for such a subject as this of the naval forces of the world. In regard to certain details of the naval armaments of Europe, and particularly in regard to the effective strength of guns afloat, and to the numbers of small vessels, guarda-costas, armed dispatch-boats, gunboats of the modern construction and the like, which are continually adding to the lists of the Powers which seek to secure their coasts by assuring themselves a respectable *status* on the sea, it is very difficult, indeed almost impossible, to arrive at any positive conclusions without penetrating the mysteries of red-tape more deeply than even the official gazetteers can be allowed to do. But this being the case, it strikes us that our cotemporaries, when they feel moved to call in question the statements of this journal on such a theme, will do well to fortify themselves with something more solid than the drivel of Mr. Hans Busk and a hasty gallop through the German Almanac, before indulging in such ecstatic impertinences as those which we now dismiss from our attention.

A Bad Box.

Snuff-boxes and diplomacy have been intimately connected ever since the time when the "nice conduct of a clouded cane" became the criterion of good breeding. But the Chinese have invented a variation on the traditional snuff-box which threatens to prove neither popular nor agreeable. They are reported to have received our Minister, Mr. Ward, at the Pei-ho, in a large box, built expressly for his accommodation, and no doubt sumptuously lined with silk net of the Imperial yellow; and in this box they carried the distinguished Georgian, like a fugitive slave, all the way to Peking. Since Pandora's box no box has so much menaced the world's peace; and we trust Mr. Ward may have the spirit to break it up and burn it for firewood in the very chilly climate which he is now inhabiting for our good.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Presidential Question—Douglas at the South.

The Southern political Press is engaged in a very active canvass of the Presidential question. The position of Mr. Douglas enlists general discussion, especially in the Democratic ranks,—and the main current of Southern sentiment is unfavorable to his nomination, though advocates of it are not wanting.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that if the Democratic Party of Virginia should decide to support Douglas, in the event of his nomination, it would only be by denying or repudiating the declarations of the Virginia Senators. Mr. Mason said in the Senate last Winter that in his opinion not a single vote in the South would be given in support of the position of Mr. Douglas; and Mr. Hunter was understood to concur. The *Enquirer* says that as between Douglas and Seward, it would not hesitate a moment to support the former, though it cannot possibly approve his position.

The *Examiner*, represented to be the organ of Mr. Hunter, while denouncing the heresies of Mr. Douglas, says that it will support him if nominated, provided the *two-thirds* rule is adhered to, and the Cincinnati platform reaffirmed.

The Lynchburgh *Virginian* says there is only one man North, and very few South, whom it would support for President in preference to Judge Douglas. The Northern man is Gen. Pierce.

The Richmond *Whig*, which is the organ and soul of the Opposition Party of Virginia, declares its preference for the "very blackest of the Black Republicans for Speaker of the House, in preference to any Democrat whatever." In reply to the Lynchburg *Virginian*, which denounces this sentiment with the utmost vehemence, the *Whig* quotes the Democratic papers, which insist that the doctrines of Seward are not a whit more obnoxious than those of Douglas, and says that, as the *Republican* will support the latter for the Presidency, it has no right to complain of its position. The principal reason why the *Whig* desires an Opposition Speaker is that there may be an investigation into the frauds of the present Administration.

The *South Carolinian* copies the comments of the Times upon Senator Chesnut's speech; the Columbian *Southerner* thinks we have misunderstood his views in regard to the Territorial question, and that he insists that "a Territorial Legislature which undertakes to limit the jurisdiction of its courts, so as to ignore the rights of slave owners, does, to all intents and purposes, make war upon property instead of protecting it, and ought to be abolished."

The Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser*, commenting upon the same speech, infers that Senator Chesnut sees no necessity for any present addition to the Cincinnati platform, being convinced that the Courts must and will protect slave property, and that if they are prevented by the Territorial Legislatures, the South will have a living issue to fight for, viz: The abolition of the Territorial Government. He does not, in the *Advertiser's* opinion, advise a disunion movement instantly on the election of a Republican President, but prefers to wait. His position on this point, as compared with that of other South Carolina statesmen, is thus stated:

"So far, then, as we understand the practical advice of Senator Chesnut, he, like Senator Hammond and Mr. Boyce, counsels caution and union in the Southern ranks as an indispensable requisite to any movement for disunion; he is indefinite, in fact may be regarded to have said nothing one way or the other in relation to the State's going into the Democratic Convention; he is most probably (by implication) in favor of some sound Southern man as the nominee of that Convention; he inclines to advise Southern movement on the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency, but is by no means as positive as Mr. Boyce; and he does not seem to advise, any more than Mr. Boyce or Senator Hammond, certainly not so distinctly as Gen. Bonham, that the South should demand a recognition of her territorial rights over and above the Cincinnati resolutions and the safeguard of the Courts."

In Mississippi several Democratic papers hold similar language. The Paulding *Clarion* declares its belief that Mr. Douglas is "willing to do *practical* justice to the South;"—and a correspondent of the same paper says:

"To say the least of Mr. Douglas, he is a bold statesman, an honest man. He is consistent in all his views, and as anxious to secure a constitutional right for Mississippi as he is for Illinois. He is a national statesman, a union-loving man, and eminently qualified to serve the people as chief magistrate of this, our great and glorious country. It seems to me that Southern men who are at present opposed to Mr. Douglas, and opposing his nomination for the Presidency, are striking daggers '*headstrong*' at the interests of the South and her institutions."

In Alabama, several influential journals give Mr Douglas a very warm support. The Mobile *Register* is active and open in the advocacy of his nomination The Tuscaloosa *Monitor* avows its perfect willingness to take him as a candidate, and the Selma *Sentine* quotes the words of Senators Zollicoffer of Tennessee Benjamin of Louisiana, Fitzpatrick of Alabama, Brown of Mississippi, Stephens and Toombs of Georgia, the language of the Constitution, of the messages of Presidents Polk, Pierce and Buchanan, the speeches of Bayard, Orr, Cobb, Morse, the judicial opinions of Chief Justice Taney, Mr. Justice John A. Campbell, in support of the correctness of Mr. Douglas' policy and his interpretation of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

The Charleston *Mercury* says that when a man in the South says that although he does not approve of Senator Douglas' doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, yet that he *will support him if nominated* by the Charleston Convention for the Presidency, in preference to a black Republican, he may be considered as *an out-and-out Douglas adherent*. The North has strength enough to nominate him; all that is wanted is sufficient acquiescence on the part of the South to secure his election afterwards. The very best friends of Douglas in the South, therefore, according to the *Mercury*, are those who denounce him in advance, but declare their intention to support him if nominated.

There was a large gathering of the [illegible] men of the City last evening at the residence of A. V. Stout, Esq., in Madison-avenue. The object was to witness the presentation of a portrait of the City Chamberlain to the City Chamberlain, by the Captains of the Police Department, representing the force under their command. The whole of Mr. Stout's fine residence was thrown open to his friends and guests, who spent an hour or two before the rites of presentation began in the renewal of former acquaintance; in social conversation, and in an examination of the portrait, which was painted by Mr. Elliot, and is considered a "speaking likeness."

It will be remembered by all who take any interest in City affairs, that on several occasions, and on one especially, Mr. Stout, not as custodian of the City's money, but on his individual responsibility, came forward with large sums of money to be used in payment of the Police when there was no money in the Treasury, and when, had he not furnished the means of payment, the policemen must have remained for a long time without money, and, consequently, many of them must have suffered. Impelled by gratitude for his kindness, the members of the Police Department, some months ago, determined upon the tribute to him of some token of their grateful appreciation. Capt. Squires was selected to make the presentation, which he did in the following appropriate speech

SPEECH OF CAPTAIN SQUIRES.

Mr. Stout: I am called this evening to the performance of a most agreeable and pleasing duty; and yet I scarcely know how to address myself to it in terms which shall be most fitting to the occasion. Your generous and timely proffer of funds, on your own private account, to enable the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police Board to continue regular payments to the force during the last Winter, after the appropriations of the year had become exhausted, has laid us under no slight obligation, for in doing so you relieved many members of the Department from embarrassment, and some at least from serious pecuniary sacrifices, which they would otherwise have been obliged to make. Nor is this the first time you have come to our aid under similar circumstances. We do not intend to offend you, Sir, by offering compensation for this generous service. We value it the more because it was freely and cheerfully offered. But we feel that it is due to ourselves to show that we are not insensible to your kindness. For this purpose it was determined several months ago, by the officers of the Department, with the Board of Surgeons, to invite you to sit for your portrait. And I am happy to say that the General and Deputy Superintendents and Chief Clerk gave to the matter their most cordial approval. They have chosen me, Sir, to present to you, and ask your acceptance of this likeness of yourself. And I am here to-night to perform that most agreeable duty. It is a pleasant duty, because the compliment intended is well-deserved. And it is pleasant, because the feelings of my own heart are so perfectly responsive to it. How faithfully the artist has performed his task, let the canvas speak. It is said that artists are prone to flatter their subjects. However this may be in the present case as regards the face, Sir, we are sure the heart cannot be flattered. We recognize in you, Sir, a true manhood, a wealth and nobility of soul, which cannot be portrayed on canvas. In behalf, then, of my associates, and in their name, I present you with this likeness. Accept it, Sir, not as canceling the obligations we are under to you, but as a token of our warm and sincere regard. And with it we tender you our most earnest congratulations. We invoke for you a long life of usefulness and prosperity. May the institution over which you preside, and this great commercial metropolis, whose financial custodian you are, long enjoy the benefit of your practical business capacity, and your stern integrity. (And I think I shall find a response in more than one heart, when I express the hope that, seeing your faithfulness in the past, your fellow-citizens may call you speedily to higher honors and more important trusts.) And when the active pursuits of life are past, may your declining years be cheered with the good man's highest reward—the blessings of a satisfied conscience, and the smiles of an approving Heaven.

When the applause which followed the Captain's address had ceased, Mr. Stout spoke as follows:

MR. STOUT'S RESPONSE.

Sir and Gentlemen:

The moments which impress themselves most deeply on our minds, are those in which the better feelings are most keenly touched. I have no words to thank you as I would wish, for the generosity of this compliment. The portrait you have given me is what is called a speaking likeness, and I only wish it could utter my thanks as handsomely as the artist has performed his mission. For your kind allusions to the aid which I was enabled to render the Police Department last Fall, I am gratified to find a service so just and necessary thus holding a place in your recollection. In rendering that aid, it seemed to me, that I was but discharging my blended duties, as an officer of the City Government, and as a citizen having interests in the preservation of law and order. The prospect then presented was, that through the failure of proper appropriations, the guardians of life and property in this city, would be deprived of their just compensation for many months; and, in some cases, of the very means of existence. Money lenders, without a conscience, hovered round them, eager to take advantage of their necessities; and so placed, I simply felt and acted on the conviction that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and that what he has earned should be promptly paid to him. On one side I saw the great City of New-York, the City of my birth, with which all my life is identified, threatened through no fault of her own, with the dishonor of being unable to pay a debt of high and admitted obligation; and on the other, nearly one thousand families made to suffer in consequence of this default. It was in my power to relieve these evils; and I did so, let me assure you most cheerfully, without any expectation of reward other than the consciousness of having performed a good act. If, by the course I pursued on that occasion, I have succeeded in winning the respect and regard of such an intelligent body of men, and have contributed to keep intact the City's credit, my reward, I can most truly say, will very far surpass my claims; and I must look to the future for some opportunity of making good the balance, which I feel, in commercial parlance, to be standing to your credit on the books of my grateful recollection. You are welcome to the house, gentlemen, which you so honor on this social occasion; and of the friends whom I have invited here to meet you, and share my happiness, there is not one, I am sure, who does not, equally with myself, hold the Police Department, as now organized, in the highest respect for its fidelity to the public interests and the individual good character as citizens of the men engaged in its ranks. You are the soldiers of peace, and wield, in its most practical form, the sovereign power of the People; you are clothed with authority, not alone for the suppression of crime, but also for the performance of those more delicate duties which secure to members of the community those rights which belong to them by the very compact of society. Should the right of suffrage be invaded, or should fraud and violence attempt to deprive us of one constitutional prerogative, you are the means relied upon for the vindication of our rights. Charged with duties so responsible, and so dear to the citizen, it is obvious that you should be free, as I now find you, from every partisan influence; that you should obey the dictates of no political party or political leader; but should stand in a position to act for the good of the whole people, uninfluenced by any other considerations than those of law, liberty and justice. I feel that you are equal to this high trust, and therefore your gift is the more valued by me. Your organization is now in good hands; and as increased experience and discipline develop their sure fruits, you will earn a yet higher title to public confidence, and still more strongly prove that peace hath her victories as well as war. Of the exquisite art displayed in this painting I do not feel myself the proper person to speak. The artist has so delicately and judiciously flattered my likeness, while yet preserving its features, that any praise on my part might seem a mere return, in words, for compliments rendered in the more enduring materials of color, outline and execution. I thank him for the genius which glows in his touches on the canvas, and I thank the givers for the taste which selected this emblem of their regard.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I thank you, on behalf of my family, by whom this picture will be cherished when its original shall have passed away among the silent dead, as well as on my own behalf; and bid you welcome to the house which this evening, for the first time, we throw open, to be warmed by the presence of so many true, tried and honored friends. Expecting to live in this house for the remainder of my life, I feel sure that no brighter or more gratifying incident can transpire within its walls, and none that can survive longer or more freshly in the recollection of myself and every member of my family. It is something to have lived for this recognition, and this recognition will be an incitement to higher exertions in the future.

The presentation concluded, the company was invited to partake of refreshments, and all adjourned to the refreshment room, where soon the toasting and speaking began. The health of the host was proposed, drunk, and responded to by Mr. Stout, through Gen. Nye, who, as is his objectionable practice on such occasions, sat and kept the company laughing and cheering until the close. Brief speeches were also made by the Corporation Counsel in reply to a toast; by Mr. H. J. Raymond, in response to a call; by Mr. Wm. H. Fry, in response to a toast to the Press; by Mr. Richard O'Gorman, for the Bar; by Capt. Leonard, for the Police; and by a number of other gentlemen, in response to a variety of sentiments and calls. And thus the company continued their enjoyment until the lateness of the hour suggested the propriety of retiring. The occasion must have been to all an exceedingly agreeable one, for while the better traits of such meetings were prominent, there were none of those which so often make a sensitive recipient of a token of regard regret the publicity of its presentation.

Operatic.—The sale of tickets for the first night of the season (Monday) opens to-day Verdi's popular opera of the "Traviata" is selected for the occasion, and Mdlle. Spezzana makes her *debût* as *Violetta*. The interest attaching to a first night is pretty sure to crowd the Academy of Music to its fullest capacity, and it is important that the public should know the earliest opportunity for securing seats.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MACHINE-SWEPT STREETS--A WEEK'S WORK.—The Councilmen having demanded of the City Inspector why he had contracted with ROBERT A. SMITH for the sweeping of certain streets in the City, Mr. DELAVAN replied, substantially, at the last meeting of the Board, that he had not made any "contract," but had agreed with Mr. SMITH for the cleaning and keeping clean of said streets by day's work, and that he conceived the arrangement he had entered into a very wise and economical one. This agreement engages that for certain prices per street, which aggregate some $2,000 a week, Mr. SMITH, by aid of his machine-sweepers, shall sweep daily, Broadway, below Fourteenth-street, and twice a-week all that part of the City lying below Chambers-street, all the avenues from their start to Forty-second-street, and Fourteenth-street, the Bowery, Grand, East and West Broadway, Canal, Hudson, Varick, Washington, Greenwich, West, Broome, Prince, Spring, and Bleecker streets. All the streets and avenues named have been twice swept during the present week, and how well the work has been done, citizens can judge for themselves. The Seventh avenue, which, of all the avenues, was the only one in creditable condition, was swept on Thursday evening from end to end in two hours by two machines. Thirty-five coal-carts have been engaged in removing the windrows of dirt thrown up by the machines, averaging each ten loads a night—or, for the six days, 2,100 loads. When the accumulations of mud have been long enough removed to get the gutters dry, it will be a comparatively easy task to keep the surface clean. Great objections were made to the machines by men who expected to be thrown out of employment, if they came on. But the City Inspector assures us that Mr. SMITH has taken on more men than he (Mr. DELAVAN) has discharged. In view of which fact peace reigns, and there is a growing disposition to let the machines sweep.

SUPPOSED HOMICIDE.—On Tuesday evening a stage-driver named WILLIAM MAYNARD, and JOHN SILKINS, of No. 291 West Thirty-sixth-street, fell to quarreling in a liquor-store in Forty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue. The belligerents were separated without injuring each other materially. SILKINS leaving the place proceeded to the corner of the avenue, where he stood for a moment leaning against a lamp-post. While in this position it is alleged that MAYNARD approached him and knocked him down. The Police of the Twenty-second Ward hearing of the disturbance, went to the place and found SILKINS lying on the sidewalk insensible, and bleeding from a wound in his head. He was conveyed to No. 322 West Forty-third-street, where he had occasionally lodged, and a physician was immediately summoned. MAYNARD was arrested and taken next morning before Justice KELLY, who discharged him because no complainant appeared. On Thursday afternoon SILKINS died, and Capt. COULTER deemed it proper to rearrest MAYNARD, who is now detained to await the result of an investigation which is to be entered upon this morning by Coroner SCHIRMER.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.—The Police Commissioners were in secret session about two hours yesterday. The dismissals, resignations and appointments were the only business made public. Edward Black, of the Seventh Precinct, New-York, and Benjamin Velsor, of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, were dismissed for intoxication; and Jonathan D. Howell and Elijah J. Caldwell, both of the Fourth Precinct, for permitting a prisoner to escape from their custody. The following members of the old force were reinstated, after they had signed an agreement waiving all claims for back pay: J. S. Downing and James Leary, Ninth Ward; J. Murphy, First Ward; A. D. Brower, formerly lieutenant of the Fourteenth Ward; J. C. Dean, Fourth Ward; H. Spence, Third Ward; H. McDermott, Sixth Ward; and J. C. Platt, Seventeenth Ward. The resignations of F. Anderson, of the Sixth, and of Henry M. Hyatt, of the Twenty-first Precinct, were accepted. No action respecting the appointment of Poll Clerks was taken. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

THE WIDENING OF ANTHONY OR WORTH-STREET.—A meeting of citizens opposed to the widening of Anthony or Worth-street was held in Room No. 1 Appleton's Building, corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, at 4 P. M. yesterday. JAS. KELLY, Esq., was called to the Chair, and HENRY A. WEEKS, Esq., acted as Secretary. Yesterday was the last day allowed for placing objections to the widening before the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to superintend the work, and after considerable conversation, in the course of which the bill of the Commissioners for their services, amounting to $18,135 95, was the subject of severe comment, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to take the initiatory steps for opposing the widening before the Supreme Court, and was requested to ascertain what was necessary to be done, and what the expense of doing it would be, and report at the next meeting: Ex-Judge James R. Whiting, John Castree, R. L. Schieffin, Richard E. Mount and John J. Phelps. Another meeting will be held at 4 P. M. next Wednesday.

AN IMPOSTOR.—For some time past a well-dressed young man, named JOHN RIDABECK, has been imposing upon the credulity of the friends of the Fire Department by representing himself to be a member of Atlantic Hose Company No. 10, for whom he was authorized to collect subscriptions to enable them to refurnish their rooms and prepare for the coming parade. He procured $5 in this way from Messrs. GROVER & BAKER. Mr. RAY B. EASTERBROOK, of No. 511 Broadway, was also induced to give him money. Mr. EASTERBROOK subsequently learned that no such Hose Company as the one in question existed. He, therefore, had RIDABECK arrested. The prisoner was taken before Justice KELLY, to whom he admitted the fraud, remarking that he had better make a living in that way than to steal or pass counterfeit money. He was committed to answer by Justice KELLY.

VIOLENT DEATHS.—An aged woman, named DINAH NEIL, who arrived in the City by the steamship *City of Washington* on Thursday evening, was almost instantly killed yesterday afternoon in Broadway opposite the Stevens House. Falling in attempting to cross the street, the wheel of an omnibus went over her head and crushed it. The driver of the vehicle was arrested, but an inquest by Coroner JACKMAN showed the occurrence to have been accidental, and he was discharged.....FREDERICK DORN, a lad 5 years of age, while playing on the roof of the dwelling-house, No. 128 Leonard-street, on Wednesday, fell to the ground, and received injuries which terminated fatally yesterday morning at the City Hospital, whither he had been conveyed immediately after the accident. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest.

ROBBERY IN THE PARK.—In the early part of last evening a deaf and dumb man named SELLERS, while crossing the Park, was seized by some ruffians and robbed of five dollars. SELLERS caught hold of one of the persons who attacked him, but was unable to detain him. According to the statement which SELLERS made at the Fire Telegraph Room in the City Hall, a policeman who witnessed the whole transaction, not only refused to arrest the thief, but attempted to handcuff SELLERS himself when he complained of the treatment which he had received.

THE MURDER IN CLYDE.—FEE, who was arrested on Thursday, charged with being implicated in a murder which was perpetrated at Clyde several weeks since, states that he has been in New-York for some days looking for work. JAMES SPENCE and JAS. MCMAHON, who were arrested with him, are strongly suspected of being the other members of the trio which committed the outrage. The prisoners were questioned separately, and stated that they had come to this City from Rondout. Neither the Sheriff of Wayne County or his Deputy had arrived here at a late hour last evening.

ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—Mrs. SULLIVAN and her daughter, a little girl two years old, residing at No. 612 Water-street, were severely burned last evening, by the explosion of a fluid lamp. The furniture in the room was also slightly damaged.

CENTRAL PARK.—If the weather be favorable DODWORTH will give a concert on the northwest side of "the Ramble" this afternoon, commencing at 3½ o'clock.

MORE COUNTERFEITS.—Last evening counterfeit $5 notes on the Merchants' Bank of New-Haven, Conn., made their appearance.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.—The Republican Primary Elections were held last evening in the different Wards, and passed off without disturbance.

Military Matters.

INSPECTION OF STATE MILITIA.

The First, Third, Ninth and Fifth-fifth Regiments yesterday had their annual inspection at Hamilton-park, beginning at an early hour of the forenoon, and continuing until after 4 o'clock P. M. The day was the finest tha could be desired. As Hamilton Park is at a considerable distance from the City, the troops escaped the crowd of spectators, which, however pleasant as admirers when on the march, are rather in the way when evolutions are performing on the field. The troops as a whole, so say the military men, presented a better appearance, both in their uniforms and in discipline, than they have ever before exhibited on similar occasions. Brigadier Gen. HALL and his staff were on the ground throughout the day, and expressed themselves well pleased with the evident progress which has been made during the year. The following are the returns: The First Regiment mustered 172 men. The Third Regiment of mounted troop inspected as follows: Field Staff, 6; Captains, 7; First Lieutenants, 7; Second Lieutenants, 9; Sergeants, 29; and privates, 189. Total, 247. The Ninth Regiment mustered 3 Field Officers; 7 Staff; 4 non-commissioned Staff; and 30 in the Band. These, with commanding officers and privates, numbered 180. Company D. is just formed, the organization being yet incomplete. The Fifty-fifth Regiment of Infantry had 7 Field and Commissioned Staff; 5 non-commissioned Staff; and 21 in the Band. They mustered seven companies, averaging 25 privates in each—total 250. The whole number on the field was little less than one thousand.

MILITARY RECEPTION.

The "light shone over fair women and brave men," last evening, at No. 21 West Fourteenth-street—the occasion being the reception of the officers and members of the Ninth Regiment, by Col. VAN BUREN, the commanding officer. Yesterday this fine body of men had their first regimental parade. The nucleus of the regiment was formerly known as the "City Guard," a company attached to the Eleventh Regiment, which was then commanded by Col. VAN BUREN. This company seceded from the Eleventh, and established itself as an independent organization, which has now expanded into one of the best regiments of which the City can boast, and which has called Col. VAN BUREN to its command. The name "City Guard" is still retained. Its numbers are rapidly augmenting, three additional companies being now in process of formation. The uniform is dark blue, trimmed with crimson and gold. The occasion, last evening, was one of considerable interest. An hour was spent in an interchange of good feeling, and congratulation at the success of the organization, after which the company partook of a sumptuous entertainment, which was followed by speeches and sentiments. Col. VAN BUREN, Gen. HALL, and other prominent military gentlemen addressed the assembly. Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND was present during the evening, and expressed himself as highly gratified at the general appearance and *esprit du corps* of the regiment.

City Politics.

TAMMANY SENATORIAL CONVENTION

The Tammany Senatorial Convention for the Fourth District assembled at Tammany Hall last night, but did not succeed in making a nomination. The Convention adjourned until Monday evening next.

MOZART HALL ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

The Mozart Hall Eleventh District Assembly Convention met at 8 P. M. last evening, and nominated WM. E. ROBINSON for Assemblyman. The adjourned meeting of Delegates to the Fourteenth Assembly District also met at WILLIAM BAIRD'S, corner of Seventeenth-street and Second-avenue. Upon consultation, some delegates from Tammany Hall being present, it was decided to make no nomination, but to adjourn until to-morrow evening, when it is presumed that the two wings of the Democracy will unite their strength. ANDREW H. BERN was nominated in the Seventh District on Wednesday evening.

Consolidation of Telegraph Companies.

The several telegraph lines between New-Orleans and the Province of New-Brunswick were consolidated, under the name of the New-Jersey Telegraph Company, in this City to-day, and the new Company was temporarily organized by the election of ABRAM S. HEWITT, President; ZENUS BARNUM, Vice-President; FRANCIS MORRIS, Treasurer; R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary. The other Directors are: AMOS KENDALL, WM. M. SWAIN, CYRUS W. FIELD, H. O. ALDEN and J. H. PURDY. The annual election for the choice of Directors and other officers of the new Company will take place in January next, in this City, when the present Telegraph Companies will, we understand, probably be dissolved, viz.: The American Telegraph Companies, controlling wires from Sackville, N. B., to Philadelphia; the New-England Union Telegraph Company, with wires from Boston to New-York; the House Telegraph Company, with wires from New-York to Washington, and the Magnetic Telegraph Company, with wires from New-York to New-Orleans. Permanent business connections have been made between the newly consolidated Companies and each one of the several Western, Southern, California and Canadian lines, so that, for all practical or business purposes, the whole Telegraph interest of the country is permanently united. The movement is one of vast importance to the public, as well as to the stockholders of the companies concerned.

Police Reports.

THEFT OF CLERICAL ROBES.—A black Levantine silk gown and other articles, valued at $60, were stolen, on Monday last, from the vestry of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street. Suspicion was directed to John and James Hagan, who had been employed to repair the furnaces of the church, and upon complaint of Mr. William Lewers, the Sexton, they were arrested. Justice KELLY held them for examination.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—James Everett, a colored man, was apprehended yesterday on a charge of having beaten Sarah Stephens. Everett became incensed at Sarah, and vented his indignation by striking her repeatedly on the head with a chair round. She was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. The physician thinks her injuries fatal. Stephens was locked up to answer.

AN UNTIMELY THEFT.—Miss Jane Henry, of No. 124 Tenth-street, makes a complaint against John Broderick, whom she charges with having stolen her gold watch. She alleges that no other person but the accused had entered her house. He was arrested and Justice KELLY committed him to answer.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DAMAGES AGAINST FERRY COMPANIES.—In the City Court, yesterday, the case of JAMES W. VANDERNOOT against the Brooklyn FERRY Company and the Williamsburgh FERRY Company, was brought to a close, the jury awarding $900 damages in favor of plaintiff. The plaintiff brought suit to recover damages for injuries sustained while crossing from New-York to Williamsburgh, in the steam ferry-boat *Oneota*, on the evening of the 7th of September last, by a collision between that boat and the *George Washington*. At the time of the accident he was sitting in the gentleman's cabin, and was so badly crushed by the breaking in of the cabin as to be unable to attend to his regular business for several months. This occurred at a time when the boats of the two rival Companies were running against each other almost daily and without regard to the safety of their passengers.

POLITICAL.—The city Convention of the "regular" Democracy was held last evening in Washington Hall, E. D. An organization was effected by electing WILLIAM S. LEACH Chairman, and HENRY P. MAYO Secretary. The Convention made the following nominations for Justices of the Peace:

Third District—E. B. CADLEY.
Fourth District—JOHN H. COLOHAN.
Fifth District—H. D. BIRDSALL.

This completes the list of Democratic candidates to be voted for this Fall.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

The following is always the result when merchants have provided themselves with one of the *Celebrated Wilder Patent Salamander Safes*, now universally acknowledged to be the *great Fire-proof Safe of the World.*

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859.

MESSRS. B. G. WILDER & Co., 191 Broadway, New-York.
GENTLEMEN: THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE which we purchased of you, delivered up its contents, consisting of our books, insurance policies, moneys, &c., in good order, after being exposed to an intense heat for *upwards of sixty hours* at the burning of our warehouse, Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., on Friday night, the 7th inst. Very respectfully, yours,
WRIGHT, GILLIES & CO.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 26, 1859.

MESSRS. B. G. WILDER & Co., 191 Broadway, New-York.
GENTLEMEN: At the great fire in this place on the 16th of May last, we had one of the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, *made eleven years ago*, which was exposed to an intense heat for *upwards of twelve hours*, being completely covered by the flames arising from the burning of varnish, paints, oils, &c., and on opening the Safe we found everything in perfect order, while the *Safes of other makers in the same fire were totally destroyed.* We have shipped to you the old Safe, and wish you to send through our agent another.
Very respectfully yours,
PACKER & CLARK, per J. I. PACKER.

The above mentioned Safe can be seen at our warehouse, No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st.
B. G. WILDER & CO.

Barthol'o's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50; $60.
BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 434 Broadway.

Fall and Winter Boots.—WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., offers a superior assortment of his own manufacture. WATKINS' Boots look better, wear better, and are sold at as low prices as any others in New-York. No article offered that cannot be fully warranted.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Success in Life.—Everybody desires to succeed, and might if they would choose the right pursuit and make the best of their faculties. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, gives phrenological examinations and advice daily.

Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery. The Proprietor constantly in attendance.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,806. No. 30 Platt-st.

Winter Undergarments at BALLOU BROTHERS.
Winter Undergarments No. 409 Broadway.
Winter Undergarments at BALLOU BROTHERS,
Winter Undergarments No. 409 Broadway.

Low-Pressure Boilers.—Two tubular steam boilers for sale, containing about 1,400 feet of heating surface each. They will be sold separately or together, and subject to approval after trial. Apply to M. F. MERRITT, No. 74 Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Veni, Vidi, Vici—Because I got my Fall style hat of WHITE,
THE HATTER,
NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Perego's Celebrated Under Shirts,
All sizes, at wholesale or retail.
No. 61 Nassau-st.,
and Broadway, corner White-st.

A Card.

The attention of persons in want of Fall and Winter CLOTHING, for men or boys, is called to our very large assortment of overcoats, business coats, vests and pantaloons for men.

Also, all kinds of garments for dress; boy's overcoats business coats, vests and pantaloons, jackets, &c., &c., comprising an assortment of goods adapted to boys of all ages, from three years to manhood.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PREMIUM
OF THE
NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
AWARDED TO
Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.
This is the greatest tonic of the age, and has never failed in getting the first premium at every State Fair ever held in the United States where it has been exhibited. The premium may be seen in the show window at BARNES & PARK'S store, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York. HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Sole manufacturers and proprietors,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. have reopened at No. 495 Broadway, where they offer for sale their celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines at reduced prices.
Branch office, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

More Fires!
MORE SAFES TESTED!
HERRING'S PATENT AGAIN THE VICTOR!
THE RECENT GREAT FIRE
IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1859.
C. L. HARMON & Co., No. 135 South Water-st., Chicago, Agents Herring's Patent Champion Safe.
GENTLEMEN: During the disastrous conflagration of last night, my Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead Manufactory, five stories in height, and 55 by 100 feet on the ground, was completely destroyed, and the walls nearly all fell. The HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, size No. 2, high folding doors, which Collins & Blatchford bought of you some three years since, was in my office, on the second floor of the manufactory, and fell some 40 feet into the basement, where it laid exposed to a very severe heat for 10 hours. Upon recovering it from the ruins to-day, and opening it, I found all my books, papers, and money contained in it in a good state of preservation—the only damage to them being the drawing of the leather binding of the books, and their being quite damp from the safe's being filled with steam from the fire-proof filling. The heat was of the most intense character, owing to the great height of the building and the fact that each story was in flames at once. I regard it as a most satisfactory test of the perfect fire-proof security afforded by HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.
Yours truly, E. W. BLATCHFORD.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH
AT NEWARK, N. J.
From the Newark Daily Advertiser of Friday Evening, Sept. 16, 1859.

This morning a Herring's Safe, which had been in the third story and in the ruins all night, and in the hottest part of the flames, was taken out, and on opening it its contents (the books of Messrs. Ward & Johnson) were found to be entirely preserved.
NEWARK, Sept. 19, 1859.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* We take pleasure in stating that our books, papers and money were preserved uninjured in one of your Patent Champion Safes, at the burning of our molding mill on the 15th inst., after being exposed to the fire for several hours.
WARD & JOHNSON.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Pills of Iron.
DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE PILLS,
an aperient and stomachic preparation of purified iron: purified of oxygen and carbon by combustion in hydrogen, the iron being absorbed by the blood, and thus taken into the circulation, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence. Principal office, No. 339 Broadway. Sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all Druggists. Price, 50 cents per box.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts. have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.
Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made & good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.om

Up Town.—CANTRELL'S Boot and Shoe establishment is located at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., yet so universal is his reputation for selling first-class fabrics cheap, that ladies and gentlemen visit his establishment from all parts of the City. His present stock embraces children's shoes, promenade and all styles of gaiters for ladies, and fine French calf-skin and patent-leather boots for gentlemen.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.—THE only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having again sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUIRK BROTHERS,
No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Maravilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all druggists, and at the retail depôt, F. PITTS, No. 709 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row; CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BAKER—BROWER.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Oct. 13, at the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin's Church, by the Pastor, Mr. HENRY BAKER to Miss JOSEPHINE BROWER, daughter of Isaac D. Brower, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Columbia County papers please copy.

METZLER—GREENE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 13, at the Market-st. Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, JOHN W. METZLER to MARIA ANTOINETTE, daughter of the late Alexander Hamilton Greene, Esq., of this City.

GUERNSEY—MATHEWS.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 13, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. H. E. Montgomery, ALFRED H. GUERNSEY to JENNIE, eldest daughter of the late Edward C. Mathews, all of New-York.

☞ New-Orleans and California papers please copy.

CRUSE—CHANDLER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, by the Rev. I. Peisal, JOHN P. CRUSE, of New-York, and EVELINA LAMASENA CHANDLER, of Elizabeth City, N. J.

KEMPTON—HUMPHRIES.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Oct. 4, by the Rev. W. P. Everett, Mr. WM. A. KEMPTON, of Coventry, Conn., and Miss ALMIRA J. HUMPHRIES, of Brooklyn.

ST. JOHN—TEED.—At Somers, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 13, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Geo. S. Gordon, WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, of Brooklyn, L. I., to MAGGIE T., adopted daughter of Charles G. Teed, Esq., of the former place.

HAMILTON—HAMILTON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. I. D. Wells, assisted by the Rev. B. M. Hill, D. D., the Rev. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of Appleton, Wis., to Miss CHARLOTTE HAMILTON, of Williamsburgh, L. I.

BEDFORD—BEVIER.—At Glenham Parsonage, Fishkill, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 13, by the Rev. John H. Bevier, EDWARD H. BEDFORD, of Fishkill, to ANNA, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

NOYES—BEVRIDGE.—At Newburgh, on Thursday, Oct. 13, by the Rev. William McLaren, HENRY D. NOYES, M. D., of this City, to BELLA F., daughter of the late John Bevridge, of Newburgh.

FORMAN—GODEY.—At Philadelphia, Oct. 12, by the Rev. Dr. Morton, WILLIAM HENRY FORMAN, of New-York, to LOUISE, eldest daughter of Louis A. Godey, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ANTHON.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Oct. 13, at the residence of her brother, Professor C. Anthon, Miss JANE ANTHON, daughter of the late George C. Anthon, M. D.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at St. Mark's Church, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, without further invitation.

VIDAL.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 14, after a short but severe illness, Mr. PETER VIDAL, aged 59 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 91 Attorney-st.

☞ Richmond and Cincinnati papers please copy.

NORRIS.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 13, RICHARD NORRIS, aged 37 years and 2 months.

The remains will be taken to Newark on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 50 Ludlow-st., New-York.

HART.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 13, ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph Hart, in the 72d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Henry and Mitchell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 27 Chatham-st., on Sunday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

BLAKE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Oct. 14, ARRIS L., wife of C. F. Blake, Esq., aged 37 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Fulton-st. and Portland-st., on Sabbath, Oct. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FURNISS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 12, of disease of the heart, HENRY FURNISS, aged 47 years.

HOUGHTON.—At Fishkill Plains, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 14, GEORGE WASHINGTON, son of the Rev. George W. and Maria Houghton, aged 21 years, 6 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place at the Baptist Church in Franklindale, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

VERDENBURGH.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 14, after a lingering illness, SARAH, wife of ALONZO VREDENBURGH.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Livingston, Stillwell and Benj. C. Wandell, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, northeast corner of 101th-av. and 35th-st., on Sunday, Oct. 16, at 4 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Peekskill for interment.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 543, Oct. 14, 1859.
13, 47, 21, 32, 41, 75, 70, 78, 74, 42, 35, 77, 60.
Class No. 544, Oct. 14, 1859.
5, 4, 9, 45, 12, 6, 23, 31, 17, 48, 21, 43.

P. S.—WOOD, EDDY & CO. will draw their great scheme, $100,000 capital prize, on Saturday, Oct. 29. Circulars containing schemes for the month will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—BROOKLYN.—GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., will deliver the second Lecture in this course, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

Subject—
PRESENT ASPECT OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Single tickets 25 cents; tickets admitting one to the course $1 50; can be procured of W. W. Swayne, No. 210 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at the Office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York, and at the New-York *Times* Office.

Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

PROFESSOR O. M. MITCHELL,
Will deliver his Third Lecture on
ASTRONOMY,
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 14,
at the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.
The Second Annual Course of Lectures before the Mercantile Library Association will commence at the Athenæum, on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1859,
and will be continued on the Tuesday evenings thereafter, as follows:
1. Nov. 1.....Hon. NATHANIEL P. BANKS.
2. Nov. 8.....Introductory.
3. Nov. 15.....Subject—*Modern Infidelity.* GEORGE W. CURTIS.
4. Nov. 22.....Subject—*Work and Play.* J. G. HOLLAND. (Timothy Titcomb.)
5. Nov. 29.....Subject—*Substance and Show.* Rev. T. STARR KING.
6. Dec. 6.....Subject—*Agrarianism.* Hon. JOHN P. HALE.
7. Dec. 13.....Subject—*The Life of John Hancock.* EDWARD G. PARKER.
8. Dec. 20.....Subject—*Modern Chivalry.* E. H. CHAPIN, D.D.
9. Dec. 27.....Subject—*Brazil and the Brazilians.* Rev. J. C. FLETCHER.
10. Jan. 3.....Subject—*Poetry and Science.* OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.
11. Jan. 10.....Subject—*Men of Thought and Men of Action.* MARTIN B. ANDERSON, LL.D.
12. Jan. 17.....(A New Lecture.) Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
13. Jan. 24.....Subject—*Oliver Goldsmith and his Friends.* RICHARD O'GORMAN.
14. Jan. 31.....Subject—*The Lost Arts.* WENDELL PHILLIPS.
.....*Love, a Humorous and Descriptive Poem.* JOHN G. SAXE.

Tickets for the Course, $2 each; are for sale at the Library, and may be obtained of any member of the Board of Directors.
S. B. C. VAN BOKKELEN,
STEPHEN W. CAREY, } Lecture
WILLIAM R. BLISS, } Committee.
BROOKLYN, Oct. 8, 1859.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
Corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.
The fifty-third annual session of the College will be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1859, at 7½ P. M. The introductory address will be delivered by Prof. CLARK. Students of Medicine, the Profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend.
ROBT. WATTS, M. D., Dean.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Introductory Lecture to the ensuing Winter course will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, at 7½ o'clock, by Prof. VAN BUREN, in the College Building, 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av.
The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

DR. LIEBER'S LECTURES ON POLITICS will commence on TUESDAY next, at 7½ o'clock, at the Columbia Law School, No. 37 Lafayette-place. Tickets may be had at the Law School, and at Messrs. Appleton & Co. and Westermann & Co.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, NO. 513 BROADWAY.
Trade supplied with
THE CLARET BROWN
MAGENTA HAT.
Trade supplied with
THE CLARET BROWN
MAGENTA HAT.
Trade supplied with
THE CLARET BROWN
MAGENTA HAT.
GENIN'S HAT STORE,
No. 507 Broadway.

GAS! GAS! GAS!
A splendid assortment of
GAS FIXTURES and FRENCH BRONZES for sale, at very low prices, at
STEPHEN PHILBIN'S WAREROOMS,
No. 707 Broadway,
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.
Stores, private dwellings and public buildings of any kind fitted up with gas-pipes in the most approved manner, and on reasonable terms.
Orders for Plumbing work promptly attended to as usual.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
No. 37 Maiden-lane,
Are now opening from steamer *Fulton*, a large assortment of
RICH FANS, SILK NETS, HEAD ORNAMENTS, FANCY COMBS and HAIR PINS, &c., &c., &c.,
Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices.

LESTER'S LOCK-STITCH SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
EQUAL TO ANY IN THE MARKET.
PRICES, $50 AND UPWARDS.
Offices No. 483 Broadway and 100 Bowery, New-York.

THE HYGRIAN COUGH MIXTURE.—MADE by a lady who has long circulated it among her friends, who testify in a card as to its efficacy, is now offered to the public. Remarkable cures have been effected by the use of this remedy, and persons threatened with consumption and suffering from severe colds and diseases of the lungs and throat, have been benefitted and cured by it, when in many cases all other means had failed. Accompanying each bottle will be a certificate, signed by gentlemen and ladies well known in the community, whose names will at least be a guaranty that there is some virtue in the remedy, and that no more is claimed for it than those who have used it are willing to testify to. A trial only is asked to satisfy any one.
The mixture is for sale by THOMAS DARLING, No. 885 Broadway, and by HALL & BLAUVELT, Druggists, No. 50 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

HECKER'S FARINA IS IN THE HIGHEST repute as a delicious and wholesome food at all seasons of the year. It is a pure preparation from wheat, without the admixture of any other grain, and hence is invaluable in the Summer season, being extensively used at the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan and other first-class hotels and saloons, it is rapidly becoming an indispensable dish on all good tables.
Manufactured and sold at the Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York. A liberal discount to dealers. For sale generally by grocers and druggists.
HECKER & BROTHER
☞ HECKER & BROTHER'S Flour and Farina are now exhibited for competition at the Fair of the American Institute, Palace Garden.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER JUST RECEIVED by B. THORLEY, No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York, from Jacob Lorillard, Esq.:
"THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE I have found by experience (having imported it before an agency was established in this country) to be the best compound

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the first Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful editions, printed in colors, for sale.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November next.
For circulars address Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.
Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Opens its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859.
Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 300. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

MEDICAL INSTRUCTION AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—The Winter Course of Medical and Surgical Instruction, illustrated by Clinical Practice, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 17, at 1½ P. M. precisely, at the new Anatomical Theatre of Bellevue Hospital, when the opening address will be delivered by JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., President of the Medical Board. Drs. CHANDLER R. GILMAN and JOHN T. METCALFE, will also address the students. The Medical Profession, students of medicine, and others interested, are invited to attend.
TIMOTHY DALY, Warden of Bellevue Hospital.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 53 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.
Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 27th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

NAZARETH HALL.—OUR BOARDING SCHOOL for boys is now full, having its complement of one hundred scholars. Parents and guardians wishing to place children with us, will please make early application for the first vacancies, which will scarcely occur before Christmas. Address the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal, Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 14 East 18th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal. A Family Boarding-School for 15 boys about the age of 12 years, which has been in successful operation for eight years. The location is healthy—one mile east of New-Haven. The Winter term begins Nov. 2. Circulars at Shepherd's, No. 397 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 16th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

FRENCH LESSONS.—PROF. D. LAGROIX, having removed to No. 859 Broadway, continues to impart instruction in his native language to limited classes or single pupils upon very favorable terms. By his simple and efficient method, a thorough practical knowledge of the language is soon acquired. Undoubted references given.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD, Principal: H. HINDE, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. C. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

MRS. RICHARDS IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE a few more young ladies who may wish to pass the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of study, attendance on lectures, concerts, &c., without being subject to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Circulars will be sent on application to Mrs. E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th-st. References exchanged.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 906 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—MR. BOOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest commercial institution in New-York, and prepares boys or gentlemen practically for business in book-keeping, penmanship and arithmetic. Two $10 seats vacant. Private desks, $15.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE Annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. will reopen Sept. 12.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 635 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE 'AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Cattskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO HAS PART OF THE day disengaged, some pupils to instruct in English thoroughly, French, Italian, German and drawing. The upper part of the City preferred. Address O. Y. X., Box No. 3,805, Post-office, New-York.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. CAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.
Is now open for the reception of Pupils.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East 24th-st.,
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

FERGUSONVILLE ACADEMY—A FIRST-class boarding-school for both sexes. Expense $130 per year. Term begins Nov. 1. Equestrianship and Gymnasium. Drop a line to No. 180 4th-st. to insure a call from the Principal. J. OLIVER.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 27th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

A FEW CHILDREN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a pleasant home in the country during the Winter months, with tuition in the house. Terms, $3 per week. Apply at No. 52 Pike-st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENTERING its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION IN PHONOGRAPHY. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, stating terms.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.—MR. G. G. THOMPSON, teacher of music, will give a course of twelve lessons on the Tonic Sol-fa method of singing, in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church, Grand-st., commencing on SATURDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock.
FIRST NIGHT FREE.
When all interested in this important movement are respectfully invited to attend.

WANTED—BY A FEMALE TEACHER OF MUSIC, two or three children to teach in exchange for board. Address MUSIC, Chambers' Piano Ware-rooms, 4th-av. and Astor-place, stating location, &c.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY FROM CONNECTICUT, who has never been in the City, desires a situation in some quiet family in New-York or Brooklyn, where her services as teacher of small children will be an equivalent for her board. As she came here to improve her musical education, she also solicits a situation as soprano singer in some Protestant Church. Inquire of Mr. L. E. CLARK, No. 3 Park-row; Mr. T. F. BRINSMADE, No. 36 Park-row; Mr. C. B. VAIL, No. 104 Chambers-st.; Mrs. JANE TORREY, No. 62 Warren-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of procuring a situation as teacher in a select boarding-school, or as governess in a private family, or would go as companion to a lady. Her course of instruction includes music, French, drawing, monochromatic and pastel paintings; also, all the common and higher English branches. References exchanged. Address, stating full particulars, for one week, E. W. K., Box No. 482 New-York Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, QUALIFIED to teach French, Latin, the English branches, drawing and oil-painting, wishes a situation as resident or visiting governess. Application may be made to the Rev. J. M. Stevenson, A. M., D. D., Tract House. Reference, also, may be made to the Rev. S. J. Prime, D. D. and the Rev. George Potts, D. D., of New-York, and the Rev. J. D. Wells, of Williamsburgh.

DAILY TEACHER.—A LADY WISHES AN ENgagement to give daily lessons in the English branches, French, music or drawing; unexceptionable references can be given as to abilities. Address, for one week, EDUCATION, No. 110 West 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. A drawing class for the reception of pupils twice a week at the above address.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, and thoroughly competent to give instruction in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks,) and Music on the Piano, desires a reengagement as resident Governess in a private family; no objection to go South; best reference given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504, Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY FROM CONnecticut desires a situation in the above capacity in New-York or Brooklyn, the latter preferred, to teach the common English branches, French, drawing and music. An agreeable home more desirable than a large salary. Satisfactory references given. Address C. B. V., Box No. 2,634 Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS experience in tuition, is desirous of meeting with an engagement in a private family, or as visiting governess to a few select pupils; she instructs in German, French, drawing, and the usual branches of an English education. Address E. K., No. 214 Court-st., Brooklyn.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—THE ADVERTISER, a Protestant English lady, wishes employment in the above-named capacity, to teach all the branches of an English education and the rudiments of the French language. Testimonials, &c., satisfactory. Address G. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH children—from nine to fourteen—Latin, French and the English branches, wishes employment as daily governess. Good references given. Address Box No. 57, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—BY A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing the English branches and drawing for a school within a short distance of the City. Inquire at No. 68 Summit-st., South Brooklyn.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEARING, SELF-PACKING AND VENTILATING GAS-TIGHT FURNACE
Has been thoroughly tested in this community for the last five years, and has proved itself to be the MOST DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and POPULAR FURNACE in market. Call and examine the merits of this Furnace, or send for descriptive circular, with references.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS,
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS,
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs,
L. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES,
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS,
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS,
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions,
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

LITTLEFIELD'S GREAT STOVE!
MANUFACTURED BY ERASTUS CORNING, OF ALBANY.
KING OF HEATERS.
ONE FIRE
will last the entire season without rekindling. Only depôt No. 285 Canal-st., near Broadway, N. Y. Send for a descriptive pamphlet.

BOILER AND PLATE IRON.
RIVETS, LAP-WELD BOILER FLUES, &c., &c.
A full assortment of
EXTRA-SUPERIOR QUALITY—AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. Also, a full stock of common grades.
SPECIAL CONTRACTS solicited, and executed with promptness, at LOWEST RATES.
Orders received for importation.
WALLACE & BULKLEY,
10 and 12 Albany-st., corner of Washington, New-York.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIRect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABIGHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILRods, received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

PUMPS AND FIRE-ENGINES.
TO OWNERS OF STEAM-VESSELS, FACTORIES, MINES, &c.
HOLLY'S PATENT PUMPS.
The BEST ROTARY PUMPS yet brought forward. Applicable to FIRE-ENGINES, FIRE-PUMPS FOR FACTORIES, STEAM-VESSELS, &c., and to MINES, QUARRIES, HOTELS, RAILROAD STATIONS, WRECKING, HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES, &c. Arranged to be driven BY STEAM BY BELTS or GEARING, BY HORSE-POWER or BY HAND. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
General Agent,
No. 122 BROADWAY, New-York.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES,
Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $5 each.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

LOW-PRESSURE BOILERS.—TWO TUBular steam boilers for sale, containing about 1,400 feet of heating surface each. They will be sold separately or together, and subject to approval after trial. Apply to M. F. MERRITT, No. 74 Broadway.

AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION,
Belonging to the Estate of JAMES MILLS, deceased,
On WEDNESDAY, October 19th,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
By order of JOHN LAIDLAW and FRANCIS BOS, Executors.
$12,000 United States 6s, 1867; $9,000 New York State 6s, 1867.
$25,000 New-York City 6s, 1875; $3,000 Ohio 6's, 1860.
$2,000 Brooklyn 6s, 1869; $5,000 Hudson River R. R. 7s, 1869.
300 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Co.
384 shares Bank of Commerce; 226 shares National Bank.
122 shares Merchants' Bank; 610 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.
200 shares Brooklyn Bank; 90 shares Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.
50 shares Pacific Bank; 50 shares Market Bank.
40 shares Bank North America; 28 shares Bank America.
19 shares Bank of Louisiana.
96 shares New Jersey R. R. and Transportation Co.
14 shares New Jersey R. R. and Transportation Co., 50 per cent. paid in.
10 shares New York and New England Telegraph Co.
STOCK SALES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BROKERS' BOARD.
Office No. 35 Wall-street.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF
Elegant rosewood furniture, on MONDAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ o'clock, the property of the Rev. Henry E. Green, comprising a large and costly collection of beautiful furniture, three splendid rosewood drawing-room suites, covered in rich brocade and velvet, superb piano-forte, with pearl keys, bureaus, statuary, &c., comprising everything to be found in a rich and fashionably furnished residence. All of which will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. For full particulars see *Herald*.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF COSTLY OIL-PAINTINGS, FROM THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF JAMES ROBB, ESQ., OF NEW-ORLEANS.
—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on the EVENINGS of TUESDAY, 18th, and WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the National Academy of Design, 10th-st., near Broadway, the private collection of valuable pictures belonging to James Robb, Esq., of New-Orleans, comprising some of the finest works of art in this country. Also, a collection of very high-class pictures from private galleries in this City and Boston. They are to be sold without reserve, and can be examined during the day and evening until the sale is completed. We particularly beg leave to call attention to this sale as it may never again be in our power to present such a valuable collection for competition.

S. & J. BOGERT, Auctioneers, Salesrooms No. 1 North William-st.
MORTGAGE SALE—MONDAY, OCT. 17, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 75 West 13th-st; household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, &c., consisting of mahogany parlor suites, in hair cloth, easy chairs, centre tables, French plate mirrors, lace and damask window curtains, shades, oil-paintings, velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, hat stand, lounges, clocks, mantel ornaments, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureau, washstands, feather beds, bedding and bedding, dining tables, chairs, kitchen furniture, and rosewood piano. Also, a lot of choice birds and cages, viz.: canaries, goldfinch, indigo, bobolink, mocking, &c.
JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

FRANKIN BROTHERS, Auctioneers.
SALE AT AUCTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—W. VER BRYCK, artist, being about to leave the City, intends selling the entire contents of his studio, No. 362 Broadway. Among the pictures is "A Diana," after Greuze, a perfect little gem; a fine copy after Gentile, "A Crusader," original; a grand "Old Head," after a crayon sketch by Huntington, together with some other pictures and sketches worthy the attention of connoisseurs. Also, a small collection of engravings, plaster-casts; also, the furniture of the studio. The sale will take place MONDAY, Oct. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M. Catalogues at the studio or at the office of FRANKLIN BROTHERS, Auctioneers, No. 50 Wall-st.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.
MARBLE MANTELS AT AUCTION.—PELLS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Mr. John Kennedy, 35th-st., next to Broadway, the entire stock of marble mantels, executed in the most artistic manner. The mantels are now ready for examination. Catalogues three days before sale. Terms 4 months, approved indorsed notes.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES—NOS. 212, 214, 216 and 218 Sullivan-st. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell, on THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: On Sullivan-st., the valuable Church property between Bleecker and Amity sts., now occupied as a place of worship and dwelling houses, being 85 feet front and rear by 100 feet in depth. The property is suitable for church purposes, or it can easily be arranged for school, manufacturing or dwelling-house purposes. Terms at sale. Title perfect. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers—Stores Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, AT 1 O'CLOCK, horses, carriages, harness, &c., in front of store, the establishment of a gentleman residing in the City, to be sold without reserve, for want of use, comprising:
A pair of stylish roan horses, spirited, good travelers, well accustomed to the City, and perfectly sound.
Also, a close family carriage, and one light family carriage, made to order by Lawrence.
Also, two sets well-made harness in good order.
Also, a family sleigh, with robes, blankets, belts, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO-FORTE—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., removed from Hammond-st., consisting of rosewood parlor suites, mahogany do., library and dining-room furniture, in oak, walnut, &c., feather beds, bedding and mattresses, gas chandeliers, pier and mantle mirrors, superior line of oil paintings and engravings, brocatel and lace window curtains, velvet and tapestry carpets, cornices, dining tables, centre do.; the whole making a catalogue of 300 lots, to be peremptorily sold by order of E. Jennings, Jr., Esq., office No. 5 Beekman-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HORSES, WAGONS AND HARNESS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the stables No. 151 and 153 Attorney-st. Administrator's sale, by order of A. Beckman, Esq., Administrator of the late H. W. Collyer, deceased. Stock of a livery stable, horses, carriages, wagons, sleighs, harness, bells, &c., consisting of 14 horses suitable for all kinds of work, 2 hack carriages, 27 single and double wagons of various styles, 8 sleighs, 27 sets single and double harness, sleigh robes, whips, blankets, sheets, 8 saddles and bridles, extra coach wheels, feed wagon, combs, brushes, forks, pails, office furniture, &c., &c. The whole to be sold without any reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, bedsteads, bureaus, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, sofas, in brocatel and hair cloth; rosewood etageres, mahogany bedsteads, pier and oval mirrors, dining-tables, bookcases, rosewood suites, rosewood hall-stands, elegant rosewood piano, pearl inlaid keys. Also, a large assortment of office furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock at No. 19 Perry-st. Household furniture, consisting of Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets; rosewood suites in brocatelle; rosewood bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany rockers, sofas and arm chairs in hair cloth, velvet rugs, hair mattresses, pallasses, tête-à-têtes, centre tables, dining table, lace window curtains, cornices, window shades, oil-cloths, crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE ON SATURDAY, OCT. 15, at auction, all the rich household furniture, carpets, paintings, crockery, silver and glassware, with a large quantity of bedding, hair mattresses, &c., contained in the private residence No. 30 7th-st., near 3d-av. Will be sold to the highest bidder. Also, one of Gilbert's celebrated piano-fortes, with the Æolian attachment, pearl keys, full-round corners, cost $800. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, No. 35 Nassau-st.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BROWNE & NICHOLS will sell THIS DAY, Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, a general assortment of household furniture; also, an invoice of millinery and artificial flowers, ribbons, &c.; also, at 1 o'clock, a beautiful pair pony built bay horses, 15½ high, good figures and action, prompt drivers, sound and kind; also, a splendid blood bay horse, 16 hands high, eight years old, sound and kind, in every respect; also, a barouche, built by Laurence, together with double and single harness.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., will sell THIS DAY, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, in the vestibule of City Hall, all the right, title and interest of Charles McLaughlin, which he had on the 9th day of September, 1859, or at any time thereafter, in and to the brig *Milo*, her tackle, apparel, &c., now lying at the Atlantic Dock.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a handsome dark-brown horse, 16 hands high, kind in harness, and a very fine saddle-horse. Can be seen in front of our store, at 11 o'clock.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, camp-stools, blackboard of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationery crayons, white and colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

CHAMBER ENAMELED FURNITURE AT the old-established Eagle Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites in all styles and colors, from $25 and upward, superior to any manufactured in this country. Mattresses, wardrobes, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and pallasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE —Wedding at home cards and note papers, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, cloth tags and gummed labels in great variety, at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.

A T EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Prince-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county seat. The farm contains 106 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of seven acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The barns are full of wheat, oats and hay. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence, or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—An elegant double house with coach-house and stable attached. The house is as well built and finished as any in the City, fresco-painted throughout, floors of chambers laid with very narrow yellow pine soaked with linseed oil and waxed. The heating is by hot water combined with ventilation, and is believed to be unequalled in any private dwelling in this City. The stable contains stalls for five horses, and there is carriage-room for five carriages and wagons. For cards to view the house, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 114 ACRES, ONE OF the best in Westchester County, with very fine improvements.
LANDS—Good and in fine locations, in any sized plots from 1 to 20 acres, near station.
COTTAGE—10 rooms; very cheap; pleasant location; one mile from depôt, on ¾ of an acre.
RESIDENCES—(First-class.) in Mount Vernon, for sale or exchange for City or adjacent property.
TO LET—A first-class residence in Mount Vernon.
Inquire of J. L. BREWSTER, No. 38 Broad-st., New-York; or call on JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE—AT Riverdale, on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City Hall; a beautiful plot of 13 acres; has extended river views, and is finely wooded, with a front of nearly 700 feet on a park which borders the river. This property is strictly guarded against nuisances; is in a beautifully healthy locality, within one hour's ride of the lower part of the City, and is among the very choicest in the vicinity of New-York; might be divided into three villa sites, or for one; is not surpassed on the North River. For terms, &c., apply to HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place.

FARM FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR first-class City or Brooklyn property.—A splendid farm of land—153 acres—in the central part of this State; the soil is very rich, the dwelling-house is excellent, the climate unsurpassed, ten acres of orchard, convenient to schools, churches, moral and religious neighborhood, no grog-shops. For further particulars, call on E. WAMSLEY, No. 30 Cortlandt-st., from 10 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THIRTY DOUBLE OR SIXTY single lots situated in the city of Elizabeth, New-Jersey, about three-quarters of a mile from the depôt, on the New-Jersey Central R. R. between said depôt and the river, desirably located for dwellings or manufacturing purposes, and will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for merchantable goods of any description. Inquire of BENJ. CLINTON, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York, second floor.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 197 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 209 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 31 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND, FULL size, on De Kalb-av., corner of Tompkins-av., and running through to and fronting also on Kosciusko-st., having three fronts in a large double, modern built, frame house, having furnace, water, gas, and all in complete order. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, if applied for within the present month, on application to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR NEW THREE-story and attic brown-stone house and lot, No. 47 9th st., 280 feet west of 5th-av.; it is finished in the most complete

FINANCIAL.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.

This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONTEMPLATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.

Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; GEORGE SEELEY and JOHN MCLEAN, Vice-Presidents. C. S. CHAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY at this place, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.,
WILLIAM SMITH,
CHARLES B. WHITE,
GEORGE R. JACKSON,
DAVID L. YOUNG,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,
AMOS F. HATFIELD,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
CHARLES I. TIFFANY,
JOHN KERR,
ALEXANDER HAWKINS,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
JOHN A. MERRITT,
ELISHA BROOKS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and CHARLES B. WHITE, Vice-President.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1859.

THE REQUISITE CAPITAL FOR THE organization of this Company having been subscribed, notice is hereby given, that a meeting of stockholders will be held at No. 177 West-st., in this City, on SATURDAY, the 15th of October, instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors of the said Company.

EDWIN CROSSWELL,
SPENCER KIRBY,
D. N. CARRINGTON,
} Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 4, 1859.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day at the Shoe and Leather Bank, by A. V. Stout, Chamberlain. The Transfer Books will be closed on Wednesday, the 12th inst. For the accommodation of Stockholders, transfers will be permitted during the period the books remain closed, to take effect Nov. 1.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 165 WASHINGTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will be held at their Office, in Newark, N. J., on TUESDAY, Nov. 1, for the purpose of electing three Directors. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 3 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th inst. to the 1st proximo, both inclusive.

A. H. FARLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 Wall-st., Oct. 4, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 64 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

$3,000 TO $5,000 WANTED ON BOND and mortgage, on the most eligible property in St. Paul's, Minnesota. Full particulars at No. 2 Pine-st.
JOHN BRAINERD.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private, sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL the Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

THE
GUARDIAN
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office in
Continental Bank Building,
No. 7 Nassau-st.,

Is prepared to issue Policies as follows, viz.:

POLICIES IN FAVOR OF AND PAYABLE TO THE WIFE,
Free from the claims of creditors.

POLICIES PAYABLE ON ATTAINING A SPECIFIED AGE,
Or payable in case of death before attaining such age.

POLICIES GRANTED TO CREDITORS,
On the lives of their debtors.

POLICIES GRANTED FOR ANY NUMBER OF YEARS,
PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH,
Quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED EVERY THREE YEARS.
And the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them in Scrip.

This Scrip bears six per cent. per annum interest, payable in cash, and is redeemed when the aggregate issue shall have amounted to $1,000,000.

At the same time, the Company is empowered by its Charter to purchase the Scrip for the benefit of the policy holders before that time.

This Scrip is not affected by the forfeiture or sale of the policy, which is a great advantage over the system adopted by some Companies, of subjecting the dividend to the same terms of forfeiture and sale as the policy by indorsing it thereon. This is clearly unjust, as the dividend is a surplus fund, and is rightly the property of the insured, irrespective of the policy.

The interest on the Scrip gradually reduces the premium.

ITS PREMIUMS
ARE BASED UPON EXPERIENCE TO THE PRESENT TIME.

No one class of insurers is required to pay the deficiency of others.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
W. H. PECKHAM,	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
JOHN J. CRANE,	FREDERICK W. MACY,
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT,	E. T. H. GIBSON,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,	W. TAYLOR HALL, Balt.,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	WM. WILKENS, Baltimore,

JAMES F. COX,
JAMES W. HALSTED, President.

HENRY V. GENAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, Jr., Actuary.

R. F. HALSTED, M. D.,
W. E. VERMILYE, M. D.,
} Medical Examiners.

☞ Further information will be given on application at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, or to any of its authorized Agents. All necessary documents can be obtained as above (gratis.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES F. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.

ARETHUSA F. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

s17-law6m*

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE ATLANTIC
4,000 tons burden, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, will leave on
THE 20TH OCTOBER,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN GATE, R. S. WHITING, Commander.

THE BALTIC,
will follow on the 5th November.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 96 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow: red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50

Freight 8 cents per foot or measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY;
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12. North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The HUNTSVILLE succeeds on Thursday, Oct 27.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on the 15th October, 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of steamers from England on these dates.

Passage Money to Nassau	$45
Passage Money to Havana	60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green

CAUTION TO PASSENGERS CROSSING the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Ferries.—Never undertake this dangerous passage without providing yourselves with 3-cent Havana cigars, Gin 2s., Port 4s., Sherry 4s., Brandy 6s., per bottle, at No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP KARNAK for Nassau, N. P., and Havana are requested to be on hand this Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Letters for Havana will be received at the office of the Company, No. 4 Bowling Green, until 2 o'clock this day.

E. CUNARD.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

STEAMBOATS

FOR HIGH BRIDGE AND FORDHAM.—Last month of steamboating on Harlem River this season. The steamer *Emily* leaves 3d-av., Harlem, for High Bridge at 7:55, 9, 10:20 and 11:50 A. M., and 2:15, 4 and 5 P. M. Returning, leaves High Bridge at 7:30, 8:35, 9:50 and 11:20 A. M., and 12:40, 3:20 and 4:30 P. M., connecting each way with steamers *Sylvan Grove* and *Sylvan Shore* to and from Peck-slip, and also with 3d-av. cars to and from City Hall.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M. daily, (without exception) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Caldwells. Leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer *Bridgeport* leaves Peck Slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven R. R.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—COMMITTEE ON Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 17th inst., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business will please attend.

JOHN J. BRADLEY,
THOS. W. ADAMS,
JAMES OWENS,
} Committee on Finance.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1859.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that by an act of the Legislature 10 per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November, in addition to the five per cent. which was incurred on the first day of August.

MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted by JOHN B. MURRAY in his own name and on his own account, and he is alone authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

JOHN B. MURRAY.
JOHN W. BROWN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1859.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.

GARNER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE
Are all of the full scale of 7-octave. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.

They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed-plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which, being free from the strain of the strings, becomes more sonorous and pure on their vibrations as the piano becomes older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.

We don't make the Patent (!) Pianos, or Pianos with the Attachment!!!

But we do make good substantial and warranted Piano-fortes of excellent tone and action.

Our instruments RECOMMEND THEMSELVES IN PRICE AS well as in other particulars.

Call and see them. New and second-hand PIANOS TO RENT. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters, Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS.—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal*.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depot No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—A GOOD ASsortment of pianos and melodeons cheaper than can be found elsewhere. Also, watches, chains, jewelry, segars, safes, books, guns, revolvers, paintings, silks, sewing machines, clocks, &c. Cash advances on pianos, watches, jewelry, dry goods, &c., or bought for cash.

J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., second floor.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S GRAND, PARlor GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Piano and Melodeon to rent. S. D. & H. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS RETAILED at wholesale prices, direct from the manufactory of TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 15 Mercer-st., near Canal. Each piano warranted for five years. Two old pianos cheap.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 486 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand a large assortment of first-class pianos at great bargains; second-hand pianos in great variety; melodeons, &c. Pianos to let.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND OLD PIANOS, at $30 $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150, $175, and $200, at the Bible House Piano Warerooms. Astor-place, corner of 4th-av. and 8th-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., NO. 1487 Broadway, Piano Forte manufacturers. School and cottage pianos adapted to the use of schools and seminaries, at half the usual price of ordinary piano fortes.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

A GERMAN PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, and Dr. Phl., wants a situation in some educational institution. He teaches the piano, and also the old and modern languages. Is willing to give private lessons in the above branches at pupils' residences. References: Mr. B. Westerman, No. 440 Broadway, Dr. Dulan, No. 13 Market-st. W. MULLER, Professor of Music and Dr. Phl., No. 65 East Broadway. Office hours: 8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M.

A LEADING SOPRANO ENGAGEMENT DESIRED.—Advertiser has a voice of good compass and powerful. Address LONDON, Miller, Mathews & Clasbeck, booksellers, No. 757 Broadway, cor. of 8th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 5:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 15, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Riverhead at 6 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leave foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:30 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:40 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

AFTERNOON ENTERTAINMENT.

Dr. BOYNTON will give a brilliant, amusing and instructive philosophical entertainment for
CHILDREN AND PARENTS,
At the Cooper Institute, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 15, commencing at 3 o'clock.

Experiments in Galvanism, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Electricity, with a splendid apparatus.

Experiments with a Galvanic Battery. A Balloon will be sent up, containing 40 gallons of gas. The great painting of Niagara Falls will be exhibited.

Amusement and instruction combined.

Tickets 10 cents, admitting children or parents.

Doors open at 2, to commence at 3 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
WAUGH'S ITALIA
IS NIGHTLY VISITED BY
THE ELITE OF NEW-YORK.
CHASTE, ACCURATE, ARTISTIC.
THIS GREAT SERIES OF PAINTINGS
Has met with
UNRIVALED SUCCESS,
MOST SPLENDID ILLUMINATIONS,
BEAUTIFUL MOONLIGHTS,
VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS,
TERRIFIC STORMS ON THE OCEAN,
Form the scenic portions of this
DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
Open every evening at 7½ o'clock.
On Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Admittance 25c. Children under 10 years 10c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
IMMENSE CROWDS
TO WITNESS THE OLD COMEDIES.
TO-NIGHT—SATURDAY, Oct. 15,
SECOND AND LAST NIGHT, FOR THE PRESENT,
OF
SIR BULWER LYTTON'S BRILLIANT COMEDY,
MONEY.

Alfred Evelyn	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir John Vesey	Mr. Moore
Lord Glossmore	Mr. Levere
Sir Frederic Blount	Mr. Floyd
Mr. Stout	Mr. Brougham
Mr. Graves	Mr. Walcot
Capt. Dudley Smooth	Mr. Dyott
Clara Douglas	Mrs. Hoey
Lady Franklin	Mrs. Vernon
Georgina	Mrs. Sloan

The Orchestra under the direction of
Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.

To conclude with (first time) the laughable farce called

BATHING.

Mr. Pepperpod	Mr. Moore	Charley Finch	Mr. Sloan
Jno. Beauchamp,	Mr. Levere	Mrs. Pepperpod,	Mrs. Walcot
Chas. Beauchamp,	Mr. Floyd	Julia	Mrs. Sloan
Johnny Stokes	Mr. Young	Jane	Miss Floyd

ON M

CRICKET.

CRICKET AT PHILADELPHIA—THE SOUTH AGAINST THE NORTH OF ENGLAND—OPENING PLAY OF THE MATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 14.

A cricket match was commenced this morning between the North of England *vs.* the South of England, assisted by six Americans on each side.

The following is the score:

SOUTH OF ENGLAND—FIRST INNINGS.

Caffyn	b Grundy	10
Lilly white	b Grundy	8
Lockyer	c Jackson, b. Haywar	9
Stephenson	c Collis, b. Grundy	3
Wisden	c Barclay, b Grundy	10
Davis	c Carpenter, b Grundy	9
J. Wister	b Grundy	3
Stevens	c Carpenter, b Grundy	2
Howe	b Hayward	0
Johnson	c Jackson, b Haywa rd	5
George Newhall	not out	0
Total		59

NORTH OF ENGLAND. *First Innings.*

Dwyer	b Wisden	6
Jackson	c Stevens, b Lillywhite	60
Carpenter	st Stephenson, b Lillywhite	34
Grundy	c Stevens, b Lockyer	14
Newhall	not out	4
Barclay	c Wisden, b Lockyer	1
Barlow	not out	0
Wide ball		1
Total		120

Kuhn, Henry, and Collis not in.

The play was stopped this afternoon, in consequence of the rain. The North played splendidly. There were about 2,000 persons on the ground in the afternoon.

The English cricketers leave to-morrow for Niagara. There is a grand dinner in honor of them this evening at the Girard House.

Geo. Parr is somewhat better, and able to go to Hamilton, but not to play there.

THE MATCH AT ROCHESTER.

The Committee of the Cricket Club at Rochester, says the *Democrat*, have been active since the expected visit of the "All England Eleven" was announced, and they have succeeded in filling up subscription lists quite satisfactorily; so that they hope to be able to do the creditable thing in this affair. The tight board fence with which Jones' Square is to be enclosed, has been contracted for. Promises of first-rate picked cricketers from New-York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Utica, Oswego, and other places have been received, and twenty-two players worthy to encounter the Eleven may be expected on the ground. Arrangements may be effected for a match between the Eleven of All England and Twenty-two to represent the United States and Canada; but if this cannot be brought about, the Twenty-two will be picked men from the leading clubs in the United States.

WHY THE NEW-YORK PRESS RECEIVED NO COURTESY AT THE MONTREAL CRICKET MATCH.

A writer in the Montreal *Gazette* meets a query which has been propounded, in the following curt style: "Nearly all the reporters present at our late match have complained of a want of courtesy on the part of the Montreal Club. As regards the New-York Press, it was fully intended not to extend the least civility to them, for this reason: The boast that the St. George's Club had brought out the Eleven was repeated so often, and even copied into English papers, that the Montreal Club wrote a statement of the real facts to the New-York Press, requesting a correction of the error and an insertion of the letter. The letter was not inserted; what they knew to be untrue they continued to publish, because it flattered Yankee vanity. They refused to us what ordinary civility, and honesty, and truthfulness called on them to grant, and then they come to us meekly for favors and accommodation. If it had been possible we would have gladly let them see the game from St. Catherine-street, and made their report from the top of the fence. They had deserved no kindness from us—they received none, and the reason of our conduct was fully explained to them. On their return home they abused us soundly, and then in spite and revenge most pitifully repeated the untruth that had given cause to our incivility."

THE ISLAND OF SAN DOMINGO.

Interesting from Hayti—Arrest of the Conspirators—Proclamation of the President.

By the brig *African*, Capt. Thompson, from Port au Prince, we have dates to Sept. 17. The country generally was quiet. Some sixty of the conspirators against the Government had been arrested, among them Timoleon Samon, the assassin who shot the President's daughter. He had been in exile, but among others had been recalled. Their trial was set down for Sept. 26, and the President had declared they need expect no leniency from him.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 14.

By arrivals at this port from Gonaives, with advices to Sept. 23, and from Cape Haytien to the 26th, we learn that arrests continued to be made in all parts of the Island (excepting the South) of those persons who were engaged in the late conspiracy. Many of them were those who aided in the overthrow of the Emperor Soulouque. It was not believed that any great number of them would be condemned to death.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Samuel Willard, D. D., well-known in Massachusetts as "the blind preacher," died at Deerfield, Oct. 8, in the 83d year of his age. For half a century he was a preacher, exerting great influence in the region where he labored. For about forty years he was totally blind. He graduated at Harvard College in 1803, and was the class-mate of the famous Dr. Payson.

Capt. Francis Cicott, one of the oldest residents of Detroit, died recently in that city, aged 72. He settled in Detroit at the time when it was a mere trading-post, and had been identified with its interests during its changes from French to English, from English to American, from American again to English, and still again to American rule.

The English papers announce the death of the venerable Viscount St. Vincent, one of the three senior members of the House of Peers. His lordship expired on Sunday, Sept. 18, at Meaford-hall, his seat in Staffordshire, in the 93d year of his age.

Dr. Halfatti, who was formerly physician to the Duke de Reichstadt, has just expired at Vienna, at the age of 82.

PERSONAL.

A Toronto paper says a marble tablet is to be placed in St. James' Cathedral, in that city, in memory of the late Capt. Wm. Arnold, son of John Arnold, Esq., who was killed at Giurgir, and to the late Lieut. and Adj. Nathan D. Maule, of the 88th Rangers, nephew of Lieut.-Col. Jarvis. Mr. Maule lost his arm at Sebastopol, and died a few days after at Scutari. The young soldiers were educated at Upper Canada College, and the monument is being completed under the superintendence and at the expense of their fellow students.

President Benson of Liboria writes to the Rev. Mr. Gurley that he hopes to be able to induce some competent citizens of Liberia to undertake the collection of materials for a full and reliable history of that Colony.

The Committee appointed in this City to receive subscriptions in aid of Father Chiniqui's Colony, report that the sum of $600 has been appropriated towards the removal of the $1,000 mortgage on the Mission Chapel.

The Rev. Mr. Street, a Methodist clergyman in Indiana, has just been deposed from the ministry by a Church council, for immoral practices. When sentence was passed upon him he fell into convulsions, and was unconscious for some hours.

De Marbais and his wife, whose narrow escape from a double tragedy of murder and suicide, made a stir in Cincinnati some months ago, are still in that city. The woman has recovered from her wounds, and the man from his poison.

The Rev. Spencer H. Kennard, of New-Jersey, has accepted the call of the E-street Baptist congregation of Washington.

The sisters Gougenheim have closed their engagement at Louisville.

Connecticut State Fair—Meeting of Farmers for Discussion—A New Scheme for a Concentration of Agricultural Lectures, Discussions and Instruction at Yale College on a Grand Scale.

The annual exhibition of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society, held at New-Haven this week, proved a decided success. The grounds containing about seventy-five acres, well fitted up and arranged, have been scarcely excelled in the country. The entries of stock, implements, agricultural produce fruits, manufactures, etc., were not quite so numerous as at some previous exhibitions, but excelled in real value those of any former year. The show of stock particularly of Devons, was very good. Finer specimens of working oxen were never brought together. Horses were out in large numbers. A half-mile track wide and railed on both sides, and made as smooth as a board, gave opportunity to test the speed and other qualities of the animals, and the attention to this part of the exhibition was rather more than outsiders would expect in the State, *par excellence* the "Land of Steady Habits." The plowing-match embraced a larger number of competitors than usual, and was one of the most useful features of the exhibition. Dairy products were well represented. The total entries of all kinds numbered about 2,500, including in eight classes, 325 entries of cattle; 272 of horses; 240 of sheep, swine and poultry; 161 of plowing implements and machines; 303 of dairy products, grain and vegetables; 1,481 household manufactures; 2,207 textile goods, and 458 horticultural.

The weather favored a large attendance, and the receipts were somewhat greater than in any previous year. Up to Thursday evening between $9,000 and $10,000 had been received.

The comparatively new and valuable feature in our annual gatherings, viz.: continued evening meetings for discussion and comparison of views by farmers from all parts of the State, was entered into with considerable spirit. As at Albany, there was found to be a great diversity of opinion and practice in regard to manures, lime, muck, permanent pastures, etc., and many farmers went home with new material for thought and observation.

We gathered during the week some of the particulars of a project which promises to be of great interest to agriculturists throughout the country. The plans have been maturing, and arrangements making for some time past by Professor John A. Porter, of Yale College. It is proposed to have a great agricultural "protracted meeting," to last through the month of February, or longer, say about thirty working days. The exercises are to consist of lectures by leading reliable men, eminent in the different departments of agriculture, horticulture, stock-raising, &c. About a hundred lectures are provided for, two to four a day, each lecture being followed during the day and evening by conversational exercises and questions to the lecturers. Twenty gentlemen have been addressed, and consented to take part in the exercises as lecturers and teachers, including Cassius M. Clay and Frederick Roche, on Cattle; Dr. Gulliver, on Horses; C. L. Flint and others, on the Dairy; Dr. Asa Fitch, on Entomology; the Hon. Mr. P. Wilder, Dr. Grant and Mr. Barry, on Fruits; Professor Porter, on Organic Chemistry; Professor Johnston, on Agricultural Chemistry; Jno. Stanton, Gould and Grosses, on Irrigation; Judge French, on Draining; Professor Brewer, on Commercial Plants, (flax, hemp, tobacco, &c.,) Geo. B. Emerson, on Forest Trees; Dr. Cox-rock, on Fish Culture; Donald G. Mitchell, (Ik Marvel,) on Rural Economy, &c., &c.

The exercises are to take place in the old Medical College buildings, now being newly fitted up with large lecture-rooms, for the use of the Scientific Department of Yale College. The arrangements are under the auspices of the College. The whole is to be free, except the nominal charge of say ten dollars or less, to meet the necessary traveling expenses of lecturers and other incidentals. The plan reflects great credit upon the originator, and the occasion will, doubtless, call together a large gathering of cultivators from all parts of the country.

The Sunday Question Carried to an Extreme.—The arrest of a carriage-driver in Pittsburgh for a violation of the Sunday laws, has already been noticed. Mayor Weaver, having had the case under advisement, has rendered a decision, holding the driver, Jacob Oestelle, amenable to the penalty of $25 imposed by the ordinance. From the evidence, as summed up by his Honor, it appears that the defendant was in the employ of Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, attending to the garden-work, about the horses, and driving the carriage to church, and that he drove the carriage of his employer to church on Sunday, Oct. 2, 1859. That after driving the carriage to church he put the horses in a livery stable, and had the privilege of going to church himself if he desired. It further appeared that he had been employed and paid by the month. There is no dispute as to the facts. The Mayor held that the coachman had neither been engaged in "a work of necessity or charity," such as the law contemplated; but that his driving of the carriage was "a mere convenience, to enable its occupants or owners, resident a short distance from the city, to reach a church equally accessible by other and more primitive means." Upon this judgment Judge Lowrie paid Jacob's fine, and the parties left his Honor's presence.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.

Dr. Hartley begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special requests, made arrangements to establish his Ear Institution in New-York; and he generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge, until cured—thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction, by fire, of the Philadelphia Ear Infirmary, of which Dr. Hartley was the head—having re-leased him from his duties in that city, he has established permanently his Institution, for the exclusive treatment of Ear Diseases, at No. 104 Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music, New-York.

Consultation and examination each morning.

[Advertisement.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1, 1859.

Messrs. Wood, Eddy & Co.,

Sirs:

Inclosed please find receipts for whole of $50,000 prize sold by me.

Respectfully yours,

D. D. GASSNER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 29, 1859.

Received from D. D. Gassner, $6,250 in payment of Prize Ticket No. 47,014, in Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Lottery, being one-eighth of the Capital Prize of $50,000 sent through our house for collection.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26, 1859.

Received from D. D. Gassner $12,500, being for one-quarter of $50,000, the Capital Prize in Class No. 28, of Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Lottery, sent through us for collection.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 20, 1859.

D. D. Gassner, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: The period having arrived when I promised to decide if I would give you liberty to publish my name as the recipient of one-half Capital Prize in Class No. 28, Ticket No. 47,014, in Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Lottery, I now write to give you full consent to make the fact public, and my acknowledgment of the prompt payment of $25,000 by you on the presentation of my ticket.

I shall be in your city in a couple of weeks, and will call. Please send me by mail the Drawings of Class No. 31. Your obedient servant,

B. M. RANDALL.

[Advertisement.]

"The Pride of the Market."—Such may be termed Knox's Fall style of hat, which is certainly neat, elegant, graceful, becoming, and surpasses all the previous efforts of that popular halter. Knox undoubtedly possesses an extraordinary amount of ingenuity, and every new style that he introduces eclipses those which have gone before. His classical emporium, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, contains an assortment of hats, caps, &c., for the Fall trade, which, for variety, novelty and beauty, can scarcely be excelled. They are suitable for all classes of the community, all sizes and all ages. The present styles for children's wear are exceedingly pretty and becoming, and his Fall hat for gentlemen cannot fail to prove highly attractive, will no doubt be generally adopted, and become one of the reigning favorites. Every man of discrimination and taste who desires to add to his personal appearance, should certainly don one of these *recherché chapeaux*, and his toilet will then be perfect. Strangers visiting the City should by all means go to Knox's store, as it is a very elegant sample of Broadway hat establishments. There is a style and finish about it that attracts attention, and impresses the beholder with an idea of something beyond the common order of things. It is, in fact, a palace in miniature and one of the chief features of the down-town section of the City. Knox is always courteous to his customers, and, by pursuing this line of conduct, has gained an enviable position in the estimation of the public.

[Advertisement.]

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,

The only certain cure for Consumption, Asthma and all kinds of Coughs, is taken without nausea. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists.

Penfold, Parker & Mower,

Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

A Card.—The subscriber having returned from the South, is now forming cheap classes in Penmanship, at the Rooms No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. Terms, two dollars and fifty cents for the course of ten lessons. Applications must be made immediately. Private instruction given.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Thousands drop into the grave without a specific complaint—the premature victims of exhaustion. Yet when vital energy fails from any cause, these Pills will recuperate the system. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Empire Water.—Superior to Congress Water, or any other Mineral Water in use. For sale at the Druggists' and Hotels, Southern Depot, No. 410 Broadway, New-York.

G. W. Weston & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Something Deeply Stirring.—We allude to the moral drama of "Out of the Depths," so attractive at Barnum's Museum. It is thrillingly effective, yet simple, touching, and positively beautiful. Repeated this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.. Oct. 14.

$2,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¾	
1,000	Cal. State 7s	83¾	
5,000	N. Y. R. R. 7s	103⅛	
10,000	M. C. R. 8 ₩ c. 1 m. s. f. con. bds.	86	
3,000	M. So. 2d mt. bs	36½	
2,000	do	36	
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs	85½	
500	do	85⅝	
1,000	Cleve. & T. S. F. B.	54	
2,000	Chi. & Rk. Isl. Bs	92⅜	
4,000	Han. & St. J. R. B	62½	
10	Bk. of North Amc.	107	
10	St. Nicholas Bank	95	
8	Park Bank	106	
7	Bank New-York	104	
100	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	94⅞	
50	Penn. Coal Co	92½	
50	Cum. Coal, pref'd	12½	
215	N. Y. Central R	80	
50	do	s30	80
10	do		80¼
500	do	s3	80
100	do	s60	80
100	do	s10	80
65	Erie Railroad		5
200	Hud. Riv. Railroad		35¼
13	Harlem R'd Pref'd.		38¾
20	do		38
100	do	b60	36¼
1000	Reading Railroa d		38
100	do	s15	38
1100	do		38⅛
50	Mich. Cen. R.	b30	43
100	do		42¾
196	M. S. & N. In. G. S.		16⅝
50	Panama Railroad		119½
55	do		119¾
5	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R		92
50	Gal. & Chic. R	s30	73½
167	do		73¼
150	do	s10	73¾
250	do		73⅞
50	do	b10	73⅞
100	do	s30	73½
1000	Clev. & Toledo R.		20½
100	do	b10	20½
300	Chic. & R. I. R.	b60	64
200	do	s30	63½
650	do		63¾
20	Del. Lack. & W. R.		50½

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	101½	
25	Union Bank	99½	
45	Pacific M. S. Co	74	
50	do	s30	73¾
700	N. Y. Cen. R.	b10	80¾
20	do		80¾
100	do		80½
100	Reading R'd	b60	38¾
10	Mich. Central R		42⅝
25	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.		4½
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		16⅝
150	do		16½
8	Panama Railroad		119¾
25	do	s10	120
100	Illinois Cen. R		68
200	Clev. & Pitts. R'd.		63¼
150	Gal. & Chi. R.	s30	74
100	do	b60	74½
100	Cl. & Tol. R.	b60	20¾
710	do		20
100	do	b30	20
100	do	b10	20
100	Chi. & Rock I. R.		64
200	do	s10	64
100	do		64⅛
25	do	b30	64⅜
250	do		64½

FRIDAY, Oct. 14—P M.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, arrived at this port late this afternoon, with the European mails to Saturday, Oct. 1. The financial and market accounts are only two days later than by the *City of Washington*, received yesterday. They are, nevertheless, interesting, as embracing the closing transactions of the week, which are represented as firmer for Cotton, after a partial decline early in the week, and better for Grain and Flour. The Manchester trade report is not so active, particularly in Goods for India. At Liverpool on Saturday the sales of Cotton were 8,000 bales, at steady prices. Orleans Middling 6¾d. Wheat advanced 2d.@3d. Flour tending upward. Corn dull, 33s. 6d. for good parcels. At Mark-lane, London, on Friday, Flour firm. English Wheat steady, and a considerable falling off in the imports of Foreign. The English Funds, after a fluctuation of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. on Friday, were again at 95⅝ on Saturday. The Bank of England return shows a gain of £348,000 for the week in Bullion, and an increase in the Notes Unemployed of £275,000. After the return, £120,000 in Bullion went into Bank, and the further sum of £232,000 had just arrived from Australia. The last mail from that country advises of £755,000 on the way to England. The approaching payments of 4th October gave a temporary activity to discounts at 2½ ₩ cent. The market for Silver is unchanged. In American Stocks the transactions were more numerous. Messrs. Bell say that during the week

"There has been a steady demand for the Federal and various State Stocks at previous quotations, and also for some of the Railway Securities, but more especially for the Shares of the Illinois Central and New-York Central, which have been dealt in at improved prices."

They quote the new 5 ₩ cents of the United States 92¾@93¼ ₩ cent. The following is the latest in our London files in American Railways:

American Railways in London.	Closing Prices.		Sales.
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ ct. 1875	77 to 79		78
Do., 7 ₩ cent. 1875	77 to 79		78
Do., do., Free Land 1860	84 to 85		
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	37 to 35	dis.	36 5⅛dis.
Mic. Cen. 8 ₩ cent. '60	80 to 82		
Do., 8 ₩ cent., 1869	79 to 81		
Do., 8 ₩ cent. (sink. f.) '82	80 to 82		
Do., $100 shares	40 to 45		
Michigan S. & N. Indiana (sinking fund) 1883	53 to 56		
Do., $100 shares	5 to 10		
New-York Central, 6 ₩ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	85 to 87		
Do., 7 ₩ cent., (sink. f.) 1864	93 to 95		
Do., 7 ₩ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	92 to 93		
Do., $100 shares	70 to 72		71½c
New-York and Erie 7 ₩ cent. Bonds, con. 1871	10 to 20		
Do., sinking fund, 1875	10 to 20		
Do., 3d mort. '83	56 to 58		xc. 57 x.
Do., Bonds, con. '62	10 to 20		
Do., $100 shares	3 to 5		
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con.	s9 to 91		89
Do., 2d mortgage	94 to 96		
Do., $50 shares	35 to 40		
Philadelphia & Reading 1st mortgage, 1860	83 to 88		
Do., 2d mortgage, 1870	73 to 78		
Do., $50 shares	20 to 24		

The British Board of Trade returns for the month of August have been issued. We subjoin a statement of the total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the month and eight months:

	For the month.	For eight months.
1857	£11,638,805	£84,666,718
1858	11,134,763	75,596,564
1859	12,117,275	86,405,885

Of the increase in August, £501,000 was from Cotton Goods alone. A return has been published of the movement of Bullion to and from England for the first eight months of the present year, showing, according to an abstract in the London *Times*, the following results:

Returns just published show that the imports of Specie this year, up to the end of last month, have amounted to £26,702,568, against £19,026,278 during the corresponding eight months of 1858. This increase has been consequent chiefly on an augmentation in the arrivals of silver to meet the demand for India in the London market, the gold receipts being but slightly in excess of those of last year. The proportion of silver has been £10,948,693, while in 1858 it was only $4,534,894. Such is the extent to which the Continent is being drained that from France alone we have absorbed £5,099,180 of that metal, and from Belgium, £1,191,216. The United States has likewise sent us £984,550, while the proportion from Mexico and South America has been £2,190,274, which is about the same as last year. The quantity of gold imported has been £15,753,875 against £15,391,384 up to the same period of 1858. Of this sum £5,597,595 has been contributed by America, showing an increase of £2,088,086 over last year. £1,997,881 was from Russia, which is also a large increase. But the receipts from Australia have amounted only to £4,970,669 against £5,561,619 in 1858, and those from Mexico and South America only to £1,388,375 against £3,400,000. The registered exports of gold and silver within the eight months have been £26,397,033 or within £305,535 of the imports. Of this sum £12,876,169 consisted of silver, nearly all sent to India and China. To Paris we have sent during the eight months £11,845,824 in gold, partly to pay for silver and partly for mercantile balances—the latter fact being sufficient to account for the rapid increase in the stock held by the Bank of France.

Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite, the London Broker in American securities, writes, under date of the 30th ult., thus:

"The market for American Securities has been more active during the past week, there being a good demand for the various States' Stocks and for the best class of Railroad Bonds, also for New-York Central Shares. Considerable purchases have been made in Illinois Shares, causing an advance from 38 to 36 discount. Construction bonds are rather firmer at 78 to 79. Consols close 95⅜ to ⅝ for Money, and 95⅝ to ¾ for Account."

On the Stock Exchange to-day the dealings through the forenoon were quite sluggish and less than the usual average of sales effected. The Stock speculators watch the market closely, without moving with much decision either way this week. With all the apparent dullness of demand this morning the offers to sell, except on Reading and Toledo, both of which were not particularly free, so that when the Brokers met at the Second Board the turn was to higher prices; resulting in an advance of ½ ₩ cent. on three or four of the most active Shares. The closing sales compare as follows with Thursday afternoon:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
N. Y. Central	79⅞	80⅝	Galena	73¾	74¼
Reading	39	39⅝	Rock Island	63⅞	64⅛
M. Central	43	42⅜	Ill. Central	67⅞	68
M. Guaranteed	16¾	16⅝	Toledo	21	20
Harlem Pref.	36	36	Hudson	35⅜	35¾
Panama	120	120⅜	Pacific	73½	74

The sales of New-York Central were comparatively moderate. The *short* sellers are indisposed to follow the stock below 80 ₩ cent., although looking for the market to fall lower on the weight of supply of certificates which they assume to be on the Street since the heavy realizations early last week. The lines in the Western Stocks are extended with more boldness, though with indifferent success for some days past in Galena, Illinois Central and Rock Island, all which close firm this afternoon. Toledo, on the other hand, has fallen back to 20@20¼, and Michigan Central to 42⅞@42½. In the stocks nearer home, Hudson River and Harlem, the feeling is quite steady. Panama, after falling off 1 ₩ cent. in the morning, returned to 120@120¼ at the close, and little or no Stock offered. Pacific Mail closed ½ ₩ cent. better than yesterday. In reference to the Western Shares, as in New-York Central, the market is best sustained, and is again tending to activity, where and because of the decided increase shown on the September and early October traffic, and the daily reports by telegraph of the heavy movement of Wheat and Flour to Chicago by rail, and thence by lake East to the New-York roads at Buffalo and Oswego. Until the lake navigation is closed, which will be in a few weeks, this movement fails to tell very decidedly upon either of the Michigan roads or Toledo, and hence the impunity with which these continue to be sold *short* at the Board. In State Stocks prices were steady, to-day, but very little done. In Railway mortgages the Illinois Central Constructions advanced to 85½ ₩ cent., while Michigan Southern fell back, and Michigan Centrals were again done at 86 ₩ cent. The general market finally closed firm.

In Money, there is rather less employment among the Stock Brokers at 5½@6 ₩ cent. from outside lenders and the Trust Companies, and 6@7 ₩ cent. at Bank. And the offering of short paper for discount is so moderate, compared with the current receipts at Bank, that some of the leading concerns are relaxing their rule as to the date of the new bills taken. This in turn reduces the sums of strictly prime 4@6 months paper negotiated through the Discount Brokers; though another effect is to increase the demand for Foreign Exchange. The business on both London and Paris partially improved to-day, and as one of the leading banking houses withdrew from the market at 110 on London, the rate is quoted firmer. On Paris, the rates range f.5.15@f.5.13¾. The Hamburg steamer will take out the Mexican Silver at hand a few days since, and one or two parcels of Gold bars, together $700,000@$800,000. The Customs to-day are $68,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $35,000; disbursements, $220,000; balance this afternoon, $4,520,327.

Of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company, who have resumed their Dividends, the Cincinnati *Gazette* reports:

The Directors of this Company held a meeting yesterday, when the semi-annual accounts were adjusted. The earnings and expenses for the six months ending Oct. 1, were as follows:

Earnings	$263,118 48
Expenses	187,342 14
Net earnings	$75,776 34

Out of the earnings as thus shown, the Board declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₩ cent. This is a favorable result, and stockholders will be pleased to learn that the Company has resumed the payment of dividends, under circumstances that afford every reasonable assurance of their continuance. Annexed is a comparative statement of the earnings for the six months ending Oct. 1, for two years:

1859	$263,118 48
1858	224,371 66
Increase in 1859	$38,746 82

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the port	$1,138,278	$729,313	$1,011,370
Thrown on Market	201,800	832,760	924,696
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$83,985,578	$49,432,494	$95,987,787
Thrown on Market	78,791,157	57,197,682	95,923,273

The following is a summary for the week:

Consumption Direct.	Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	875	$153,988	176	$38,096	77	$24,787
Mf. of Cotton	372	91,016	129	23,812	49	9,356
Mf. of Silk	959	440,185	19	11,413	5	6,607
Mf. of Flax	583	134,971	211	33,911	29	5,643
Miscellaneous	175	56,473	145	27,515	8	1,670
Total	2,564	$876,633	680	$134,737	168	$48,063
		134,737				876,633
Total Entered		$1,011,370	Total Marketed			$924,696

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of September, 1859, were $80,846 28

Same month last year 72,628 74

Increase $17,217 54

Foreign Markets.

Per Africa.] LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 1.

The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The markets throughout the past week have been influenced by the favorable prospect of the growing crop in the States, which now, in the absence of active speculation, mostly regulates the demand. Spinners, though largely under contract, buy cautiously. Holders have offered their stocks very freely, but without any decline in middling and extra qualities of American; whilst ⅛d.@⅛d. ₩ lb. reduction has been occasionally submitted to in the common and sandy grades, which continue very irregular." The sales of the week foot up 50,570 bales, including 3,680 on speculation, and about 11,000 for export. The official closing quotations are:

Fair Orleans	7⅞	Middling	6⅞
Fair Mobile	7⅞	Middling	6⅞
Fair Uplands	7¼	Middling	6¼

Stock in port, 599,490 bales, including 478,860 American. In regard to yesterday's (Friday's) market, the *Brokers' Circular* says it was dull, and the sales not over 7,000 bales, but most other private authorities quote a good demand and a better tone, with sales of 10,000 bales at full prices—both speculators and the trade showing increasing confidence.

At Manchester a dull tone prevails, but as producers are fully engaged for some time to come, the concessions in price are slight and partial.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report a better demand for Wheat and Flour, with sales of French Wheat at an advance of 2d.@3d. ₩ cental, and of Flour at full prices. Indian Corn is dull on the spot, but floating cargoes command more attention. Bigland, Athya & Co. quote French Flour 1s. ₩ sack dearer for fine, and give the following quotations of American articles: Flour, 18s.@26s. ₩ bbl. Western red Wheat, 7s. 6d.@9s. 3d. Mixed Corn, 6s.; yellow, 6s.@6s. 2d.; white, 7s.@7s. 6d.

Provisions—Beef in fair demand for fine, at full rates; inferior dull. Stock, 8,758, against 7,355 last year. Pork neglected. Stock, 15,066 bbls., against none last year. Bacon dull, but unchanged. Lard dull, but holders firm. Tallow opened at 1s. advance, but closed quietly at 56s. 6d. for Butchers' Association.

Produce—Pot ashes firmer; sales at 26s. 6d.@27s; Pearls rather easier, 27s. 6d.@28s.; Sugar very dull and favoring buyers: Coffee steady; Rice rather firmer and full prices obtained; Sales of Philadelphia Bark at 8s. for coarse ground; Baltimore 7s. 6d.; Fish oils without material change; Sperm at 93s.; Linseed oil in good export demand, at 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d.; Resin—the recent advance checks business; sales 3,400 bbls. at 4s. 1d.@4s. 3d., for common; Spirits of Turpentine only in retail request at 35s. 6d.@36s. on the spot, and 35s. 6d. to arrive; Tea—a fair inquiry for good Congous, at 1s. 3d.@1s. 5½d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. report continued dullness in the Corn market. Quotations unchanged. Iron quiet, at £5 17s. 6d.@£6 for bars and rails; Scotch pigs, 51s. 9d.@52s. Sugars very inactive, and 6d.@1s. cheaper. Coffee steady. Rice more inquired for. Tea without material change; Common Congou, 1s. 5¼d., cash. Linseed Cakes in limited demand; New-York barrels, £9 15s.; Boston bags, £9 10s. In Fish Oils, nothing doing. Linseed offered sparingly, at 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. Tallow sells at 58s. 3d. on the spot, and 57s. 9d. for end of year. Spirits of Turpentine offered at 35s. 6d.

HAVRE MARKET.

(For the week ending Sept. 27, inclusive.)

Cotton dull and 2@3f. lower. Sales of the week 5,126 bales New-Orleans; tres ordinaire, 109; Bas, 101; stock 75,000 bales. Breadstuffs generally dearer, but inactive at Havre. Ashes unchanged. Coffee in good demand, and well supported. Oils well inquired for, but prices unaltered. Rice firm and in good request. Sugars active and firmer. Whalebone fully maintained.

Real Estate, Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

James M. Miller sold, by order of Court, five lots on northwest corner First-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, 19 feet 9 inches by 100 feet, to plaintiff, for $11,000.

Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell have sold the following Central Park property; the piece of land commencing at a point on the southeast corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, thence running east on Fifty-ninth-street 96 feet, thence southerly 200 feet 10 inches to the north line of Fifty-eighth-street, at a point 62 feet 2 inches from Sixth-avenue, thence westerly to Sixth-avenue, thence northerly along the east line of Sixth-avenue 200 feet 10 inches to the point of beginning. Also, the piece of land commencing at a point on the southeast corner Sixth-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, thence running easter